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THIRD TICKET IDEA GAINS

MANY STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The South Joining the East in the Movement for a Sound-Money Platform and Candidates—Alabama and Tennessee Perfecting State Organizations—Encouraging Reports from All over the Country Received at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Four National Committeemen to-day were added to the list of sound-money Democrats who will attend the Indianapolis meeting. W. B. Haldeman of the National Executive Committee sent word for Georgia that T. B. Neal, President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, would represent that State. Lynde Harrison, a delegate to the late convention, telegraphed that David A. Wells of Norwich, the original free trader; Charles G. Root of Waterbury, and Joel Sperry of New-Haven, would represent Connecticut at Indianapolis. Ohio's National Committeeman is ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite. Texas will be represented by George Clark, M. L. Crawford, and J. H. Smith.

The committee received a letter from William T. Jenney, Chairman of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, stating that the club, which had already a membership of 1,200, had repudiated the Chicago platform and candidates, and was engaged in active campaign work for the proposed ticket.

J. M. Falkner of Montgomery, Ala., who will represent that State at Indianapolis, wrote to say that a sound-money club would be organized in Birmingham this week and that a conference of the sound-money men from different parts of Alabama would be held Tuesday next.

C. H. Baskett, publisher of The Nashville Banner, wrote: "The sound-money Democrats of Nashville will organize Aug. 4 and send representatives to the Indianapolis conference. In Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other portions of Tennessee, there will be similar organizations."

John C. Bullitt, the Pennsylvania sound-money organizer and National Committeeman, wrote that a meeting of representative men from each county in the State would be held for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

CURE OF A THIRD TICKET.

What Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin Says of the Situation.

Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, the Chairman of the delegation from his State to the Chicago Convention, is at the Windsor Hotel. He was one of the first to repudiate the Chicago platform, and he led the procession of States that refused to participate in the convention proceedings after the platform was adopted.

He said yesterday that a third ticket would be put into the field, and he named decidedly John G. Carlisle as the probable candidate.

"It is a foregone conclusion that a third ticket will be put up, and the logical candidate will be Mr. Carlisle. He will save Kentucky from Bryan.

"In Indiana a strong sound-money feeling has been developed, and I had advices before I left Chicago that Iowa would give McKinley a majority of more than 50,000. In ex-Gov. Boies's own county the sound-money men turned down the silver-ites.

"We want to keep together the Democratic organizations. We must have a ticket for true Democrats who would stay at home on election day or vote for the Populist candidate.

"As a matter of fact, there is no more silver sentiment in my State than there is in New-York. The country people have been stampeded for the time being by the cross-of-thorns-cross-of-gold nonsense, and if to-morrow were election day it would be disastrous for McKinley. But I rely upon the sober, second thought of the people to look at things in the true light, and it is my opinion that Bryan will find himself stranded in November as high and dry as was Greeley in 1872."

KENTUCKY CONVENTION CALLED.

Sound-Money Democrats Attack the Chicago Platform and Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—The gold-standard Democratic Executive Committee has issued a long address to the Democrats of the State calling on them not to support the platform and nominees of the Chicago Convention. The address in part is as follows:

The Chicago Convention openly repudiated all previous Democratic platforms and principles and declared for principles hitherto unknown and unAmerican creeds, many of which have been traced back to populists or Socialists; it declared for what would lead to the repudiation of National and individual obligations and credit; it formulated a scheme for debasing the National money, under which the established standard of values would be reversed, the purchasing power of the wages of labor be reduced one-half, and our National credit be forever destroyed; it declared for unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone, with Mexico, Peru, and the silver monometallists of Asia.

A platform with a candidate that has thus sought to be made has been rejected and repudiated by thousands of Democrats in the Chicago Convention and who openly has declared his determination, not to support the party, cannot seriously expect to be accepted as the platform and the candidate of the Democratic Party.

The address concludes by calling on Democrats who are against the Chicago nominees to a mass meeting to assemble in each precinct at their counties Aug. 15 and select delegates to the State Convention, which will meet in this city Aug. 20.

ORGANIZING IN VERMONT.

Conference of Sound-Money Democrats at Montpelier To-day.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 3.—A conference of sound-money Democrats of Vermont is to be held here to-morrow, in response to the recommendation of the National Sound-Money Democratic Conference asking for the appointment of a National committee with a view to the nomination of sound-money Democrats for President and Vice President.

W. H. Creamer of Bethel, the holding delegate to Chicago, is the leader of the movement. It is the intention to form a party organization and choose a committeeman to represent the State at Indianapolis. Mr. Creamer says that it has not been decided whether the meeting will be public or private. He speaks with great bitterness against the Vermont Democrats who uphold the Chicago nominees and platform, and says that those who place loyalty to Democratic principles above loyalty to mere party organization, will have a chance to show it, not only in the conference, but throughout the whole campaign.

No addresses have been arranged for the conference to-morrow, and the plan of action has not been decided upon.

FLORIDA IN LINE.

Will Put Up a Democratic Sound-Money Electoral Ticket.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 3.—A meeting of gold men of Florida was held in this city to-night, at which about fifty advocates of a single gold standard were present. Only seven of the forty-five counties of the State were represented in person, but eight others were represented by proxies held by bank officials.

Dr. John D. Gaskin of Bradford County, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Florida, was elected delegate to the Indianapolis meeting, and D. C. Ambler of Jacksonville, a National bank president, was elected alternate.

Resolutions indorsing and agreeing to support the Democratic State ticket were adopted. The majority of candidates on this ticket are for free silver.

A committee was appointed to call a State Gold Convention to nominate Presidential Electors and delegates to a National Convention if the Indianapolis meeting shall decide to put up Presidential candidates. The sentiment of the meeting was for McKinley in preference to Bryan.

DELEGATES TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Connecticut Sound-Money Democrats Call a Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3.—The sound-money element of the Connecticut Democracy met here this afternoon. Ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Hartford presided.

The meeting voted to send three representatives to the National conference of sound-money Democrats in Indianapolis next Friday, and these delegates were unanimously chosen: Joel A. Sperry, New-Haven; Judge Charles G. Root, Waterbury, and the Hon. David A. Wells, Norwich.

The meeting also perfected plans for the convention of the honest-money Democrats of the State, to be held in the Hyperion Theatre Wednesday evening, Aug. 12. It was decided to have as one of the speakers ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry.

Rhode Island Taking Action.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A meeting was held in Palestine Hall to-day and an address to the Democratic and independent voters of the State was signed by ex-Congressmen Lapham and Page, and several others. A committee was appointed to select delegates to the Indianapolis conference. The address denounces the Chicago Convention as undemocratic and the candidates not entitled to the support of the voters in Rhode Island.

Sound-Money Men Active.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3.—The leaders of the gold-standard Democrats have begun a campaign for the purpose of securing the election of such delegates to the State Convention in this city Sept. 2 as favor a declaration on State issues and the ignoring of all allusion to the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention.

DUE TO FREE SILVER AGITATION.

Seven Thousand Men Thrown Out of Work in Iron Mines.

BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Tilden Mine on Saturday closed down both day and night shifts of No. 9 shaft. This completes the shut-down of the Rockefeller mines in this city. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 shafts now employ just enough men to keep the mine clear of water. In a large number of mines the pumps have been taken out and the mines allowed to fill with water. Gogebic Range mines are practically all shut down at Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield.

There are less than 1,000 men at work on the range, where, at one time, over 8,000 men were employed. It is certain that a few months of idleness will find hundreds of families in destitution.

The several mining companies have allowed their employes all unoccupied lands for use as "Pingree farms," but the army worms have destroyed the last hope of the miners of having at least vegetables to keep body and soul together the coming Winter. The poor fund is exhausted, and there are a large number of outstanding orders. The idle miners and their families are therefore facing starvation.

The closing of the iron mines at Bessemer, Mich., in the Gogebic range, is explained officially by the following dispatch sent from this city by President C. F. Rand to General Superintendent W. J. Olcott in Duluth, on July 30:

We have decided to discontinue mining iron ore at the Tilden Mine on July 31. We are not selling any ore. Our regular customers have not bought their supply, and they tell us that they find it impossible to sell their ore from product because the agitation in favor of free silver has stopped investments in enterprises which would otherwise have enabled them to operate their works as usual.

These mines are usually spoken of as the Rockefeller iron mines. Ordinarily the Tilden Mine produces 600,000 tons of ore per annum. President Rand said yesterday that he did not think the closing of the mine would cause any destitution among the miners. This being the Summer season, the men could find other work.

The Iron-Belt Mine, also on the Gogebic range, has reduced its working force from 280 to 80 men for the same reason that caused the closing of the Tilden Mine.

DIED ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.

Dr. Potter of Newburg Stricken While on His Way to New-York.

Dr. Franklin W. Potter, sixty-one years old, of 154 Montgomery Street, Newburg, N. Y., while en route to this city from Newburg, died suddenly yesterday morning, on board the steamboat Baldwin of the Kingston Line. When the steamer reached her dock, at the foot of West Tenth Street, a report of the physician's sudden death was sent to the Coroners' office.

Dr. Potter, besides being a practicing physician, was manager of the Granite City Soap Company of Newburg. He had been in poor health for some time past, and his visit to this city was to spend a short time at the seashore, as well as to transact business. A member of the firm of Welch, Holme, Clarke & Co., dealers in soap materials, at 281 West Street, secured an undertaker to take charge of the body. The dead man's wife was with him when he died. Coroner Dobbs viewed the body and said that death had resulted from natural causes. The body was taken to Newburg last night on the Baldwin.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOCK OPENED.

Boats Enter with Bunting Flying and Amid Noise and Ceremonies.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 3.—The new 800-foot Government lock was informally opened this morning at 10 o'clock, when the Government boats Hancock and Andy Johnson and the river and harbor tug Antelope entered through the upper gates. The boats were crowded with invited guests, and 2,000 spectators congregated on the side of the big lock to witness the ceremony. The craft in the harbor had all of their bunting flying, and as the boats went into the lock there was a pandemonium of whistles for at least five minutes.

The intermediate and upper lock gates only were used.

The chamber was filled in about thirteen minutes, not all the valves being opened at first, and it was emptied in eight. The gate machinery worked well, the lower gates closing in three minutes. Col. Lydecker, Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, and other Government engineers were on board the Hancock.

Driven Insane by Sunburn.

Michael Shaw, eleven years old, of 2,413 Eighth Avenue, became insane yesterday morning from the effects of severe sunburn. He had been at Oak Point with several boys on Sunday for a swim. He was in and out of the water all day, and as bathing suits are not necessary at this place, he became frightfully sunburned from head to foot. All night he cried with pain, and early yesterday morning he became so frantic that his parents could not control him, and an ambulance was called from Manhattan Hospital. He will recover.

Dividends of Broken National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends as follows: First dividend, 25 per cent., the Black Hills National Bank of Rapid City, S. D.; fourth dividend, 20 per cent., the North Platte National Bank of North Platte, Neb.

MISS WILSON MARRIED

NOW THE WIFE OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR.

A Quiet Wedding at the Home of the Bride's Parents—No One of the Bridegroom's Family Present—Opposition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., to the Marriage—Departure of the Young Couple on Their Wedding Tour.

Miss Grace Wilson and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were married quietly at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson of 511 Fifth Avenue.

No one was present at the ceremony except members of the bride's family and Frank Polk of Boston, a classmate at Yale of the bridegroom, who acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Pott, one of the assistant ministers at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Immediately after the ceremony the young couple drove to the Grand Central Station, where they took the 1 o'clock P. M. train for Saratoga.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Polk drove up to the Wilson home at 11:15 o'clock in the morning. The bridegroom wore a frock coat, white waistcoat, pearl gray trousers, patent leather shoes, a white silk Ascot tie, and a silk hat. The best man was similarly attired, except that he wore a black waistcoat. The Rev. Mr. Pott arrived about 11:50 o'clock, and was immediately ushered into the house.

The front door of the house was again opened at precisely 12:35 o'clock, and the bride and bridegroom walked down the steps, smiling and looking happy, as rice was showered upon them. The bride threw a kiss to her father as she got into the waiting carriage, and Mr. Vanderbilt smiled, took off his hat, and bowed. The bride wore a light blue silk traveling dress, covered with lace, white gloves, and a straw hat trimmed with pink flowers. Mr. Vanderbilt wore a traveling suit of light cheviot, a straw hat, high turn-down collar, and a dark tie.

After their departure a statement about the marriage was given out later by the bride's brother, Richard T. Wilson, Jr. It was written on the back of a card announcing the wedding, and read as follows:

"Miss Wilson and Mr. Vanderbilt were married at 12 o'clock to-day by the Rev. William H. Pott, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's Church. There was no one asked to the ceremony except Miss Wilson's immediate family and Mr. Frank Polk, who was Mr. Vanderbilt's best man."

Mr. Wilson said that the marriage took place in the rear drawing room of the house, and that the bride was conducted to the room by her father, who gave her away. The ceremony was extremely simple, he said, and there was no music or wedding breakfast.

Miss Wilson wore a wedding gown of pure white with a lace cape. The bridal veil was of old lace, and reached to the bottom of her dress. She wore a diamond wreath in her hair, surrounded by orange blossoms. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a large pin in the shape of a heart, containing a large sapphire, surrounded by thirty diamonds. He gave a pearl scarf-pin to Mr. Polk.

The floral decorations were by Alexander McConnell, and consisted of large bunches of lilies of the valley, American Beauty roses, hydrangeas, and gladioli.

Besides the parents of the bride, there were present at the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, brother and sister-in-law of the bride, and their three children: Richard T. Wilson, Jr., brother of the bride, and Robert Goelet, Jr. None of Mr. Vanderbilt's family attended.

Telegrams and cable dispatches of congratulation were received by the Wilsons, and among them were messages from the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and the Earl and Countess of Pembroke.

Society has shown much interest in the affairs of this young couple for a year or more, for it was known that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., opposed the marriage of his son to Miss Wilson. The engagement of the young people was formally announced by the Wilson family on June 10, the day on which the engagement of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, young Mr. Vanderbilt's sister, to Henry Payne Whitney, son of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, was announced. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., then authorized the statement that the engagement of his son to Miss Wilson was against his express wish. It has been understood that his objection was due to the difference in the ages of the young people. Miss Wilson being about six years older than young Mr. Vanderbilt. The wedding day was set for June 18, but on June 17 the invitations were withdrawn because young Mr. Vanderbilt was confined at his father's home with inflammatory rheumatism, having been attacked with the disease on June 15. His recovery was slow, and in the mean time his father was stricken with paralysis.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is the oldest surviving son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., his elder brother, William H. Vanderbilt, having died three years ago while a student at Yale. He was graduated from Yale last year, and is twenty-two years old. He has a fortune of about $2,000,000, the most of it having been left him by his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt. He met his bride at Newport and became very attentive. His father soon afterward sent him to Europe, but he again met Miss Wilson. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Riding, New-York, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Miss Grace Wilson has attracted the attention of society for a number of years. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, who came here from the South many years ago. They have always been prominent in society. Her engagement to Cecil Baring, son of the London banker, was announced about two years ago. It was broken off, however, in about a year, and since that time Miss Wilson has not appeared very much in society here, most of her time being spent abroad.

Mr. Wilson is a banker, and his wealth is said to be considerably beyond $1,000,000. He has three daughters and two sons, all except one son being married. Miss May Wilson married Ogden Goelet, and her brother, Marshall Orme Wilson, married Miss Caroline Astor, the youngest daughter of William Astor. Miss Lella E. Wilson married Michael Henry Herbert of England, son of Lady Herbert of Lea and brother of the Earl of Pembroke. It is now reported that Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is engaged to Miss Katherine Garrison, the granddaughter of the late Commodore C. K. Garrison. The Wilson family will close their town house again in a few days and return to Newport. They sent out to their friends and society in general an announcement yesterday afternoon of the marriage.

THE YOUNG COUPLE AT SARATOGA.

Mr. Vanderbilt Somewhat Fatigued by His Journey.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride arrived here at 5:55 o'clock this afternoon. Apartments at the United States Hotel had been engaged for them under another name, and the proprietors were not positive of their coming until notified by the press representatives.

Dr. John L. Perry, one of the proprietors, met the couple at the west entrance of the hotel, near the station, and escorted them to a parlor suite overlooking the lawn, which they will occupy while here.

Mr. Vanderbilt looked somewhat fatigued by the trip. The evening was spent quietly in their parlors.

MORE OHIO TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

Situation in Cleveland Tense—Sympathetic Strike Begins.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Nearly 100 men, all of the employes of Van Wagoner & Williams, hardware manufacturers, near the Brown Hoist works, inaugurated what promises to be a great sympathetic strike of all the union men in the city by going out to-day.

One hundred and thirty men walked into the Brown works this morning. They were protected by Companies F, L, A, and B, of the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., under command of Lieut. Col. Whitney. All day men of the police force were also on guard. A large crowd of union men gathered about the works when the non-union men went to work, but no violence was offered.

The soldiers and police kept the union men moving, and would not let them stand in one place for more than a few minutes at a time. The unusual spectacle of soldiers parading the sidewalks in remote parts of the city is seen to-day. Soldiers are patrolling the down-town section as far west as Pearl Street East, within a few blocks of the city limits. In fact, they were on guard wherever it was surmised that trouble was liable to occur.

Prinz, the union man who was shot by a non-unionist, passed a very bad night at St. Clair Street Hospital. It was thought at one time that he was dying, but he rallied. The physicians say that Prinz has remarkable vitality, which gives them hope that he will pull through. His condition is critical. A crowd of union men remained at the hospital in attendance upon their wounded brother. They post bulletins of Prinz's condition every few minutes.

Director of Police Abbott, after a conference with Mayor McKisson and the officers of the Fifth Regiment, ordered another company of militia, making five in all, to the Brown works. The Director said that he had received private information which satisfied him that the condition of affairs was far more serious than appeared on the surface.

A crowd of union men gathered at the corner of Hamilton and Belden Streets at 9 o'clock, and when ordered to disperse refused to do so. Lieut. Thompson and a squad of police marched on the crowd and arrested three men. They gave their names as Charles Sunel, 22 Eagle Street; James Hulen, 84 Brookline Street, and Michael Mock, 36 Pleasant Street. They were taken to the Second Precinct Police Station and charged with violating the sidewalk ordinance. A big crowd followed the patrol wagon through the streets, and more arrests were threatened, but none was made.

Grand Master Machinist O'Connell arrived from Chicago to take charge of the men who are engaged in the lock-out. He said he realized that the situation was serious. When asked if the Board of Arbitration would be requested to return to Cleveland, he replied that it certainly would not. The company, he thought, had not kept its agreement with the men.

DISPUTE IN A STOCK TRANSACTION.

May Lead to an Investigation at the Consolidated Exchange.

A peculiar incident in mining share speculation attracted the attention and interest of several members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday, and the somewhat harsh operation of a "corner" in a certain class of securities promises to lead to an official investigation by the governors.

J. R. Willard & Co., a brokerage firm in Broadway, with a membership in the Consolidated Exchange, sold to Ridley & Peiser of the same exchange, 2,000 shares of Bedford Consolidated Mining Company's stock (Prospect) last week. One thousand shares were sold at $2 a share, and the other thousand shares at $2.50 a share. The purchasing firm demanded the delivery of the stock yesterday noon. It was not forthcoming, for the reason, it is claimed, that J. R. Willard & Co. were unable to get the shares within the time allowed.

Ridley & Pelser thereupon demanded that the Chairman of the Exchange buy for them the 2,000 shares under the rules, and charge to the account of J. R. Willard & Co.

Chairman Peters bid for the stock in the open market, and found that there was no stock to be had at the usual quotations. There was a temporary "corner" in that particular class of mining stock, and the Chairman was obliged to pay $7 a share for 1,000 shares and $7.50 a share for the other 1,000 shares. These prices made the cost of the two lots of stock exactly $10,000 more than the aggregate price at which Willard & Co. had originally sold to Ridley & Pelser.

A member of the firm of J. R. Willard & Co. filed a formal protest with Chairman Peters against the purchase of the Bedford stock at the advanced prices. They alleged that there was an obvious irregularity in the transactions, and there were intimations that Ridley & Peiser were responsible for the "corner" in the stock. The matter will unbouhtedly be taken before the Governing Committee of the Exchange. The Bedford consolidated mining stock has been quoted at $2 a share on light sales for several weeks past.

NEW CORPORALS AT WEST POINT.

Appointed Under Provisions Intended to Put a Stop to Hazing.

WEST POINT, Aug. 3.—Twenty new Corporals were appointed by Commandant Samuel M. Mills late Saturday afternoon.

It was formerly the custom to appoint Corporals immediately after the graduation exercises in June, and a ducking in the gymnasium tank always followed the donning of chevrons. As the Corporals are third-class men, who constantly come in contact with the new plebes, and as their own "plebe skins" are only shed with the departure of the graduating class, the Commandant and Superintendent deemed it wise to give the yearlings a term in camp before appointing Corporals. In this way it was thought that even the semblance of hazing would be stopped and those who showed by their conduct and bearing a fitness for the position would receive appointments.

The men who got chevrons Saturday are models of deportment. No complaint has been made against them while in camp, and the Commandant is satisfied that his course was a wise one.

TROLLEY CARS SMASH TOGETHER.

Forty Passengers Jolted and Scared Badly in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Consolidated Traction Company's road at West Orange last night.

The foremost car was speeding along from Eagle Rock to Newark. It stopped to pick up a passenger, and the instant it came to a standstill another car, going quite fast and close behind, rounded the curve. An instant later there was a crash, followed by a chorus of screams from the female passengers as they were sent staggering and falling by the force of the collision.

A general rush for safety followed the collision, and for a few seconds it looked as though some of the forty passengers in the car would be trampled under foot. The stampede was checked by several men. The colliding cars were damaged, the forward car's platform being demolished, while the rear car's headlight and platform were wrecked.

Supposed Thief's Sense of Humor.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—William H. Thompson, the nurse who stole $80,000 worth of jewelry and securities from Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moore, patients at St. Joseph's Hospital, and who was brought here from New-York on Saturday, where he had been arrested, was arraigned before Magistrate South to-day. The prisoner considered the hearing a huge joke, and insisted upon laughing at the testimony of the witnesses. He was held in default of $7,500 bail for court.

Clergyman Drops Dead.

PITMAN, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Rev. C. K. Fleming, a prominent member of the New-Jersey Methodist Conference, dropped dead this morning at Camp Pitman. He participated in the services yesterday, and appeared in the best of health. This morning he was stricken with heart failure. Memorial services were held.

JOHNSTON IS ELECTED

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY ALABAMA BY A BIG MAJORITY.

Result of the Legislative Fight in Doubt, but Indications Are that It Will Be Controlled by the Democrats—The Fusionists Threaten a Contest over the Governorship—Negroes Take but Little Interest—A Quiet and Orderly Election.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 3.—It appears at midnight that Johnston has the State by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. The silver Populists have evidently been allured into support of the silver Democratic ticket.

The State Legislature is safely Democratic, although five gold-standard candidates in this (Jefferson County) appear to hang in the balance.

So far as heard from, substantial Democratic gains are reported.

It is true that the earliest reports come from the towns, which are Democratic strongholds, while the remote country precincts, where the Populists are strongest, send in the latest returns.

The count is progressing slowly.

The Democratic vote has fallen off in Mobile and Macon Counties. It is charged by silverites that the gold-standard Democrats have not done their full duty in the cities, but there seems no foundation for the charge.

The following former Populist counties appear to have gone Democratic: Chambers, De Kalb, Lee, Limestone, and Tuscaloosa, and the Democrats also claim to have carried Tallapoosa, Randolph, and Marshall, which were carried by the Populists in the last election. Calhoun and Greene Counties report substantial Democratic gains.

Johnston (Dem.) has carried the following towns: Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Selma, Eufaula, Anniston, and Auburn.

It is stated that Dallas, Marengo, and the other Black Belt counties will send in the usual majorities, slightly trimmed.

One of the elements of surprise lay in the indifference of the negroes in the Black Belt, where they are most numerous. The Populists made little effort this year, claiming the Democrats were going to count the negroes their way anyhow. In Birmingham the negroes were afraid of the poll-tax gatherer.

The Populists say: "Wait until to-morrow, when you hear from the wool hats."

The elections were marked with much less trouble than was expected. There was a good deal of wrangling at Cylacauga, and free fights were indulged in at Ironton. At the latter place the Democrats and Populists could not agree upon managers, and no election was held.

The unknown quantity appeared to be the State Legislature. The six Representatives from Jefferson County and two from Tuscaloosa are claimed by the Populists, and Democrats do not feel absolutely that they have not lost them. It will take the official count to determine. Indications are, however, that Jefferson County, in which is Birmingham, has gone for Johnston and the Democratic legislative candidates, of whom five are gold-standard men, by 500 to 600 majority.

Ten county precincts in this county give Johnston 387 and Goodwyn 475, which is a substantial Democratic gain over 1894.

The count in Birmingham is not finished. There were 3,905 votes cast, an increase of 1,000 over the vote of 1894. This was but 1,200 short of this year's registration, which was the largest in the history of the county.

The fight in Jefferson was complicated by an American Protective Association attack upon Frank P. O'Brien, nominee for Sheriff.

The result in the State will not be known definitely until to-morrow night, but it seems almost certain that Johnston has carried it by a larger majority than Oates did in 1894. Oates's majority was 27,852.

While there seems to be danger of losing the State Legislature, the Democrats nevertheless express the greatest confidence in a substantial majority.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 3.—The election in this city and county (Mobile,) so far as heard from, passed off very quietly. The vote in the city was light. The total registration in April last was something over 7,000. There will be a good majority for Johnston and the State Democratic ticket. The Republicans did not take much interest in the election, and what votes the Populist ticket got were scattering, for there was no organization in this county.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—Secretary Herbert was one of the earliest to cast his vote for the straight Democratic State and county ticket.

The Populist-Republican fusionists assert that if Congressman Albert T. Goodwyn, their candidate for Governor, should apparently be defeated on the face of the returns by Joseph F. Johnston, (Dem.,) they will carry the contest into the Legislature, where they hope to have a majority. All indications are that the Legislature will be quite close. Johnston claims that his majority will be nearly 40,000.

EX-POLICEMAN HODGE ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Burglary and Stealing a Bicycle.

John Hodge, a former policeman attached to the Twenty-fourth Precinct, who was dismissed from the force some time ago on the charge of procuring a bicycle on a forged order, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having committed burglary, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. A burglary was committed at 62 East Ninety-fourth Street last Saturday night. A man who was seen loitering about the place previous to the commission of the burglary was described to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and was recognized as Hodge by Capt. Dean, who ordered his arrest.

Hodge was arrested yesterday afternoon on Second Avenue. He professed great surprise, but acknowledged that he was in the neighborhood of the Ninety-fourth Street house on the night of the burglary. When Hodge was arraigned in court another warrant was produced for his arrest for larceny on complaint of Mrs. Agnes Wood of 310 Lenox Avenue, who alleges that a month ago Hodge procured a bicycle from her on the pretense that he was going to engage in the policemen's bicycle race at Manhattan Beach track, and never returned it. In the prisoner's pocket was an order on the Wolff American Company for a bicycle, which is believed to have been forged.

Cyclone in North Dakota.

GRAFTON, N. D., Aug. 3.—A cyclone did considerable damage to buildings about a mile south of Grafton early this morning. Peter Peterson's house was entirely destroyed, but only two of the occupants were injured. An old lady was blown out of the wreck and her shoulder badly injured. A boy, four years old, was badly cut on the head. Going east, the cyclone turned a schoolhouse and granary around, and did more or less damage.

Plush and Carpet Mills Resume.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—The plush and carpet departments of the extensive mills of John and James Dobson, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a suburb, resumed operations to-day, after a prolonged shut-down. Eighteen hundred hands obtain employment. The blanket department of the plant, which gives work to 800 hands, shut down on Saturday for a week, or possibly longer.

Paying $5,000,000 Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The National Treasury has begun sending out checks in payment of the five-million-dollar sugar bounty appropriated by Congress and held up by Controller Robert B. Bowler.

WHEELMAN FELL BEFORE A CAR.

He Escaped with Bruises and Said the Gripman Was Not in Fault.

Emile Hubert, twenty-five years old, of 211 East Fiftieth Street, was riding his bicycle down Third Avenue at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street alongside of a cable car at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, in turning out of the way of an approaching wagon, he ran directly in front of a cable car and fell across the track.

The fender of the car rolled him over and over several times before it could be stopped. He was badly bruised and scratched about the face, his clothes were torn, and his wheel was wrecked.

Joseph Solomon, the gripman of the car, was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Mott at the Harlem Court later in the afternoon. Hubert stated that the accident was unavoidable, and that Solomon was not to blame. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

MRS. W. B. HURD, JR., DIES IN MAINE

Went There with Her Husband and Daughter Saturday.

Judge Aspinall of the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday received word from his associate, Judge William P. Hurd, Jr., that Judge Hurd's wife had died suddenly at Portland, Me., Sunday night. Mrs. Hurd was the daughter of John W. Vandewater of 144 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, with whom Judge Hurd and his wife lived. Mrs. Hurd was well known in social and religious circles in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hurd was an active worker in the Bedford Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Duryea is pastor. She and her seventeen-year-old daughter were taken to Portland last Saturday by Judge Hurd. At that time she was in good health. It is believed by her friends in Brooklyn that death was due to heart disease.

CYCLIST KNOCKS A GIRL TEN FEET.

She Was Playing in the Street and He Was "Scorching."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mabel Apgar, the seven-year-old daughter of J. W. Apgar, manager and Treasurer of the Elizabeth Hardware Company, was playing on the street with her dog in front of her home on Cherry Street last night.

A man named Morris, who is known here as a "scorcher," came flying down the street, and before he could check his speed struck the girl. She was knocked ten feet, and her face was terribly disfigured, while her legs and body were badly bruised.

She was picked up unconscious. At first it was thought she was fatally injured. She revived, however, and to-day she is better. The cyclist was thrown from his wheel, but escaped with slight bruises.

NO DANCING WITHOUT BEER.

Young People of Trenton Protest Against New Excise Regulation.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The young people, and especially the Germans, of this city are a unit against a new regulation that is being made by the Board of Excise.

The board was elected last election as a reform board. The new regulation forbids that there shall be music where beer is sold later than 9 o'clock at night. This will prevent the holding of balls. All balls depend on the sale of beer for profits, and if beer cannot be sold in a hall where there is music, all balls will have to be abandoned.

A movement is on foot to hold a big meeting to protest against the regulation.

FIFTY POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Nine of Those Who Ate of a Nine-Gallon Lot Gravely Ill.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 3.—Nine gallons of ice cream, manufactured by Dominick Conti, an Italian vendor of confections, were eaten last night. Shortly afterward all those who ate the cream were taken violently ill, and although there have been no deaths as yet, several of the worst cases will doubtless result fatally.

The most critical are Mrs. A. J. Johnson and her children, Allen and Elise; Jessie Sherman, Anita and Julia Sands, two children of J. P. Anderson, and Robert Blank. Conti has been arrested, and released on bail. More than fifty persons were more or less affected.

BANK PRESIDENT FOUND DEAD.

Walter Crafts of Columbus, Ohio, Dies Suddenly in a Hotel.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—Walter Crafts, aged 35 years, President of the Commercial National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, a guest at the Monongahela House since Saturday evening, was found dead in his room at 9 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Crafts retired to his room after breakfast yesterday, leaving instructions that he was not to be disturbed. He was not afterward seen until this morning. The door of the room was forced and the lifeless body found on the bed.

The cause of death will be determined at a post-mortem examination.

Gold from the Sub-Treasury.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated nearly $300,000, of which $100,000 was taken out by the Merchants' Bank of Canada for shipment to Canada. The other withdrawals were in small amounts for domestic use. A report was circulated in Wall Street that the frequent shipments of gold to Canada were made because the shippers were able to net a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. Representatives of the Canadian banks denied the report emphatically, and explained that a large number of remittances were sent to Canada in the ordinary course of business, and that it was cheaper to send the gold than the sterling exchange.

Neck Broken While Wrestling.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3.—In a scuffle over the possession of a cane last night, Frederick Blevins was thrown to the floor by John McMullen and instantly killed, his neck having been broken by the fall.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Henry Hendrickson, Anna Amsrud, and Lizzie Oldstad, three La Crosse (Wis.) young persons, were drowned in the Mississippi River, just below La Crosse, while boating on Sunday. They were rounding a bend in the river, where the current was very swift, and the boat became unmanageable. The craft, with its occupants, was pulled under some barges, which were moored near by, and that was the last seen of the party.

—Frank Davis killed Robert Pickett Sunday, in Cripple Creek, Col., cutting his head nearly off with a razor, and also cut May Rivers so badly that she will die. He then cut his own throat, but it is thought that the wound is not fatal. Pickett was a dance-hall proprietor and Davis was the porter of the place. The woman was an inmate of the resort, and jealousy caused the tragedy.

—John McLeod, John Ryan, and Joseph St. Pierre were killed, and a brother of the last named was probably fatally injured, by a premature discharge of dynamite, near Whitney, Ontario, Sunday. The men were employes of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railroad.

—David H. Ramey, a colored Pullman car porter, yesterday, at Denver, Col., shot and instantly killed Mattie Clark, also colored, and then sent a bullet through his own brain. The cause of the shooting is not known.

—Emil Graiber, a fisherman, fatally shot his wife and then ended his own life by shooting himself through the head, in Galveston, Texas, on Sunday. He is supposed to have been jealous.

—James Irvin, a prosperous farmer of Allen's Fresh, in Charles County, Md., was shot and killed in his bed Sunday night by an unknown person. No cause for the murder is known.

TAMMANY HALL BLUNDER

EX-GOV. FLOWER SAYS IT HAS ACTED FOOLISHLY.

He Is in No Mood Just Now to Discuss Its Indorsement of Bryan and Sewall—Justice Smyth Declines to Discuss Politics—Ex-Mayor Hewitt Says the Hall Has Made a Miserable Error—A Mistake to Think It Cares for the Poor.

Tammany Hall's hasty action in indorsing the nomination of Bryan and Sewall is still a source of wonder and chagrin to many of its friends. Those who are not friendly

Democratic opponents of Mr. Bryan should be united in one movement than that any particular form of opposition should be adopted.

"By the way, in the comments on my interview, published this morning, I notice a singular misapprehension on the part of some newspapers. It is assumed that the plan suggested by me contemplated merely the assembling of a convention which would adopt a genuinely Democratic platform, nominate McKinley electors and stop there. When I said that Democrats meeting in such a convention as I suggested, 'while nominating McKinley Electors, would provide for a really Democratic opposition to the McKinley Administration during the period of its existence,' I thought it would be clear that I meant a substantial and effective opposition. Such an opposition could find an expression nowhere but in Congress and it could therefore be maintained only by bringing those Democrats who, in face of treason and cowardice, remain unyielding and unterrified, into a new organization which would nominate candidates for State officers, for Congress, and for the State Legislature in every State where the existing organization had renounced the ancient creed of the party by indorsing the Populistic platform and candidates.

"Every Democrat who refuses to support the Chicago platform regards the defeat of the absurd proposition for which Mr. Bryan stands as the paramount issue of the campaign, and since the simplest and most effective method of accomplishing that result is to nominate McKinley electors, I believe in following that course. In a contest of this character, I believe the people would prefer a direct to an indirect method of expressing their abhorrence of Communism, Populism, and Anarchism. With Mr. Bryan and his Socialistic programme disposed of, opposition to McKinley and McKinleyism would become the duty of the Democratic Party. No organization which had indorsed Mr. Bryan could ever after be considered Democratic. If we are to have a Democratic Party in the future, those who cherish its principles must be organized to take up the defense of them in city, State, and Nation the moment the so-called regular organizations join the Populistic forces.

"These are my individual views, and I have seen no reason to modify them. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that if a representative Democratic Convention be assembled, whatever course it may decide to adopt will prove to be the wisest and best method of dealing with this crisis."

"THE SUICIDE TREE" CUT DOWN.

Mulberry Bend's Famous Allantus Gives Way to Park Improvements.

Just a few small chips of wood scattered about the ground are left to mark the spot where the famous ailantus tree of Mulberry Bend stood for many years.

Contractors are not usually governed by sentiment, and, although the tree had stood alone in the new Mulberry Bend Park for several weeks, its time came at last. It had been variously known as "The Mulberry Tree," "St. Nicholas Tree," and "The Suicide Tree," and many, indeed, were the strange stories that had been associated with it.

Carmine Cava of 46 Mulberry Street, the banker, formerly owned the plot of ground upon which the old tree stood, and he occupied the property for twenty-six years; until he sold it to the city. For a quarter of a century he had watched the change of the tree come and go, and his children had played beneath its spreading branches. No wonder that it was with a feeling of sadness that he watched its foliage turn yellow in the fall and saw it grow lifeless.

Mr. Cava had arranged to take charge of the work himself, but was disheartened over it. The tree was felled yesterday morning by Contractor John Slattery's men, and Mr. Cava was on hand to claim the coveted treasure.

The trunk of the tree was cut into five pieces and removed to be stored in the rear of Mr. Cava's bank. One of the pieces will be given the place of honor in the front window of Mr. Cava's place. Another will be used as a flower stand, and the bottom piece, with appropriate decorations, will occupy a position in the centre of the room. The remainder of the tree will be cut up into small pieces and distributed among Mr. Cava's friends.

Nearly every person in the neighborhood had a story about the old tree, one of which was to the effect that in the draft riots over a score of negroes were hanged from its branches. It is said to have been planted seventy years ago by Henry Passman, who now lives at Elizabethport, N. J. The old Dutchman homestead was at 43 Mulberry Street, in front of which the old tree stood.

WOULD PUNISH MAYOR WURSTER.

He Refuses to Grant a License to Allow a Bowling Match.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Clement, by Gen. Aimel Bridenbecker, to have Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn punished for contempt of court, by having refused to obey an order of the court directing him to grant a first-class theatrical license to the Surf Athletic Club of Coney Island, so that boxing matches may be held.

Mayor Wurster, after having been served with the order, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, appealed the case and therefore refused to grant the license on the ground that the appeal acted as a stay.

Justice Clement said that, unless the Mayor or his legal advisers could furnish some decisions in their favor, he would be inclined to take Mr. Jerks's side of the question—that an appeal did not act as a stay to a peremptory order of the court.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cooke said that there were decisions which he would hand up, showing that an appeal did act as a stay. Of course, on both sides will submit briefs, and an argument will be had in a few days.

TANGLED SITUATION IN COLORADO.

Populists Reject Watson and Republicans Are Discontented.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—The State Committee of the National Silver Party held a meeting to-day for the purpose of discussing the matter of a State ticket.

It was decided to appoint a committee of four to confer with similar committees from the Democratic and Populist Parties with the view of fusing upon the State ticket and uniting upon Bryan and Sewall Electors. A small minority of Colorado Populists favor the indorsement of Watson.

The Republicans are still at sea, though the efforts still continue to secure signatures of State Committeemen to a call for another meeting of the committee on Aug. 10 to repudiate the action of last week in indorsing McKinley and the Republican National platform.

Another Block on the Bridge.

There was another block on the Brooklyn Bridge last night. It was due to derangement of the machinery on one of the switch engines at the New-York end, and happening at the time of the rush of homegoing Brooklynites, caused great inconvenience. Thousands walked over.

It occurred at 6:30 o'clock. After pushing a train on the main line with Engine No. 7, Engineer West reversed the lever to back into the switch. The engine backed but a short distance when it came to a stop near the end of the platform.

No. 7 engine was prevented from giving assistance because it was situated behind another train, and a telephone message was sent to Brooklyn for another engine. A delay of fifteen minutes followed before the trains were again running on schedule time.

Runaway Horse Injures a Bicyclist.

ORIENT, L. I., Aug. 3.—Horace Greeley Taber, a young farmer of this place, was using a spirited horse on this farm on Saturday; when the animal took fright and broke loose from a cultivator and ran away. As the frightened animal dashed down the road every one managed to steer clear of him except an eight-year-old boy, son of Henry Richards, who was riding a bicycle and did not see the horse in time. Horse and bicycle came into collision. The boy was knocked over, and when picked up had a bad bruise on the right cheek, and was bleeding from the nose. Later he began to bleed from the mouth, and his condition is now critical.

Rex Paper Box Company Fails.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3.—The Rex Paper Box Company, which was incorporated in February, 1895, with a capital stock of $40,000, went into the hands of receivers to-day. The liabilities of the concern are said to be about $40,000, and the assets are given out to be about equal to that figure. The company has two factories running now, one in Montville and another at Southford. One of the receivers said to-day that the business of the company would be continued for the present at least.

Horse Killed by Trolley Car.

Trolley Car No. 721, of the Nassau line ran into a horse and truck on Rockaway Avenue, near East New-York Avenue, about 11 o'clock last night, and killed the horse. Sebastian Stinwinger, of West Brighton, S. I., the owner and driver, was thrown from the wagon and seriously injured.

MR. HANNA, PEACEMAKER

HE SEEKS TO RECONCILE THE WARRING REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

No Encouragement Given to Party Dissension in This State—An Attempt to Harmonize the Discordant Men in the State of Virginia—Silverites Circulating Garbled Extracts from a Speech by James G. Blaine.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee was in conference again yesterday with prominent members of the New-York State Committee.

This and certain minor incidents of the day led to the conclusion that Mr. Hanna meant what he said last week, after his conference with Mr. Platt, to the effect that the McKinley campaign in this State will be made under the direct management of the regular organization.

Some of the McKinley Leaguers do not like this, but as Mr. Hanna's position was stated by one of his associates last night, he is disposed to work with the regular organizations, and believes that the situation is too critical for any foolishness involving factional quarrels.

John E. Milholland was one of Mr. Hanna's visitors yesterday. He called at National headquarters in the afternoon, at Mr. Hanna's invitation, it was said, and had a cordial interview. Just after he had gone away Chairman Hackett of the State Committee and Edward Lauterbach, President of the county organization, went to Mr. Hanna's room and remained for about half an hour. During this interview some of the plans for the campaign were discussed.

Lovell H. Jerome, who is one of the active Milholland men, a McKinley Leaguer, and an anti-Platt man, was at National headquarters most of the day. He is not wholly pleased because the anti-Platt-Warner Miller faction is not receiving as much recognition as is the regular organization, and he had some matters which he wished to submit to Mr. Hanna. He had three or four interviews with various members of the committee, but received no greater satisfaction than the final direction that Chairman Osborn was the proper place for him if he had propositions to untold touching the coming campaign. This was hardly satisfactory to those McKinley Leaguers who were ambitious to secure recognition from Mr. Hanna for their organization.

Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart came to the city early in the day, and devoted himself to the campaign preparations. He had a conference with Mr. Hanna, at which many routine matters were discussed, and in the afternoon he was in consultation with Messrs. Powell Clayton of Arkansas and Committeeman Scott of West Virginia.

One of the matters under consideration by these members of the committee and Chairman Hanna was the contest between two factions in Virginia. There is a rivalry for control of the State machine between Col. Lamb, the Chairman of the State Committee, and Congressman George W. Bowden.

The particular cause of the trouble, as presented to the National Committee, lies in the method of choosing the State Executive Committee in West Virginia. They are selected by Congressional districts—three from each. As the Congressional Conventions may not all be held for some weeks yet, there would be a delay in completing this committee, and to obviate this, acting under the authority of the National Committee, given at its meeting in Cleveland last month, Mr. Scott of the Executive Committee named an Advisory Committee of Five to act with Chairman Lamb.

Mr. Lamb did not like this. He protested to Chairman Hanna and other members of the National organization. The Bowden men were satisfied, and as fast as protests came in from the Lamb faction, expressions approving the course of Mr. Scott came from the other side. Mr. Lamb was here yesterday to protest in person, and so was Judge Brady, who was one of the five men named as Advisory Campaign Committee.

The case was under discussion for a considerable time. John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, appeared and made a statement to the committeemen, after which Mr. Hanna urged the representatives of the two factions to shake hands and take off their coats and get to work, leaving their local trouble for settlement next year. They refused to do this, and further attempts to reach a settlement will be made at a meeting to-day. Mr. Bowden is expected to be in the city by that time, and there may be a warm session of the committee.

Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota was one of Mr. Hanna's visitors. He expects to remain in this city for a week or two. He called Mr. Hanna's attention to a method of campaigning which the silver men have adopted in the West, and asked that something be done to meet it. Mr. Tawney said that free-silver papers in many States are printing daily an extract from a speech by Blaine in the Senate on Feb. 7, 1878, on the remonetization bill. The extract used by the silver men was calculated to show to the friends of Mr. Blaine that he favored the free coinage of silver. It began:

"The question before Congress thus sharply defined in the pending house bill is whether it is safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 412½ grains with the mints of the Latin Union closed, and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and unfair advantage which the Government has conferred, to the owner of the silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar, and it assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold, and unless we expect to unlearn the invariable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our particular benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin."

It is likely that Mr. Blaine's real position against the cheap silver dollar will be adequately shown by the National Committee in those sections of the country in which this attempt to bunko the people is now practiced.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS MAY BOLT

It Is Declared that They Will Support Senator Hill for Governor.

The anti-Platt Republicans are said to be ready to bolt the State Convention if a Platt candidate is nominated. That being the case, they are pretty certain to bolt.

Mr. Platt has had information on this point from two sources within two days. The latest report was brought to him at his office yesterday by Assemblyman Jotham P. Allds of Chenango County, Chairman of the Committee on Excise. Mr. Allds told Mr. Platt that Controller Roberts had said at Fire Island Sunday that if the State Convention should nominate George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, or James W. Wadsworth of Genesee, the anti-Platt men would bolt.

Further information which comes from anti-Platt men developed a unique plan of bolting. One anti-Platt man said it was this:

"There is an understanding between the anti-Platt men and the Democrats that if the State Democratic Convention fails to indorse the Chicago platform and the Republican Convention nominates a pronounced Platt man for Governor, then the anti-Platt men will vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor.

"This plan goes further. The anti-Platt men believe that Senator Hill will be the Democratic candidate, and they are prepared to support him, preferring him to one of Mr. Platt's men. The fact that the anti-Platt men believe Senator Hill will have a strong influence in determining what shall be the action of the Democratic Convention toward the Chicago platform will incline them to support him over any other Democrat."

This rather startling information came from a Republican whose home is not in this city. He said he had assurances that the New-York City anti-Platt men were in full sympathy with the plan.

GEN. HARRISON ASKED TO SPEAK.

The First Mass Meeting May Be Held in Madison Square Garden.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee yesterday sent a telegram to ex-President Harrison, asking him to speak at a mass meeting in this city, which would be the opening of the campaign. At this meeting it was expected that Speaker Reed would speak, and possibly Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio. One suggestion has been made that the meeting be held in Madison Square Garden the night after Bryan's notification.

Another meeting of consequence which is being arranged is to be a non-partisan sound-money mass meeting, at which Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran, Edward Lauterbach, and others will be the speakers. It was said yesterday that this might be held before the Bryan notification, in Carnegie Hall or Cooper Union.

Entertained by John A. McCall.

Mark Hanna and R. D. Bokum of Cleveland were the guests at a luncheon yesterday given by John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, at the Merchants Club. A large number of the members were introduced to Mr. Hanna and Mr. Bokum by President McCall, and the guests from Ohio were greatly pleased with the assurance given from all sides of the earnest work of the business men of New-York for sound-money principles.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

"Perpendicular" Drinking—Counter Versus Cafe—The Licenses.

A royal commission has been appointed in England for the purpose of inquiring into the licensing laws, and is now at work in London. The Chronicle gives a report of one day's proceedings, the questions and answers of which might not sound unfamiliar in New-York City at the present time if made by a legislative body here. Following is The Chronicle's report:

Yesterday Mr. Walker, representing the "trade" on the royal commission, rose in his place to protest against a statement which he said had been wrongfully placed on the records of the proceedings. At the previous sitting he asked Mr. Blanchard Wontner, solicitor, if he had ever been inside a gin shop. The witness answered that he had not, and one of the Commissioners (Mr. Caine) inquired whether, if the witness had been outside a gin shop at 12:30 o'clock at night, he would not have seen a number of drunken persons turned into the street. He called the attention of Viscount Peel, the Chairman, to the necessity of having such a statement substantiated by evidence if it were to be placed on record at all. Viscount Peel said what the commissioners had to do was to receive the witness's answer, and put their own construction upon it.

Mr. Barradale, clerk to the Justices of Birmingham, was further examined. He said, in answer to Mr. Younger, that he would like to have the decision of Sharpe and Wakefield applied to beerhouses, that was to say, the license should be withdrawn if the Justices thought it was unnecessary. Mr. Younger—Do you say that the system of "perpendicular" drinking is adopted for the sake of increasing the quantity of liquor consumed by the customers? Witness—I did not say that; what I said was that the only object of providing the "standing-up" counters was to serve drink quickly, and of course a greater number of customers can be accommodated in a short space of time. Mr. Younger—Is the effect of counter trade to increase drinking? Witness—I have not the slightest doubt of it. By Mr. Johnstone (Chairman of the Essex Quarter Sessions)—He thought that people standing up to drink might drink simply for the purpose of having something to do, [a laugh,] while if they were sitting down at little tables, as on the Continent, they would chat and rest. Public houses had been reconstructed with a view to facilitate "perpendicular" drinking; this would not be done except it paid. With regard to the indorsement of licenses, he would have a register kept.

By Mr. Grinling—It was his opinion and the opinion of his Justices that there were too many licensed houses in Birmingham. Whatever was done in the way of suppressing public houses, it was of no use to pretend to lose sight of the fact that there were vast numbers of persons who would always go on drinking for drinking's sake. Even in the case of off licenses, he believed there ought to be an exercise of the Justices' discretion and police supervision. Mr. Barradale went on to say that there had been a large increase of grocers' licenses, although he was not able to say that they were a means of producing drunkenness. Mr. Grinling—The Birmingham Corporation owns some public houses, does it not? Witness: Yes. How are they managed? They are let to tenants, and they are free houses. By Mr. Allen, M. P.—There were about 800 transfers a year in Birmingham, which showed, he thought, that if one particular tenant did not make a house pay another one was very promptly sent in by the brewer. By Mr. Pease, M. P.—He did not say there was an increase in the number of women charged with drunkenness. The same women came up more frequently, that was all.

The Hon. Algernon Bourke, Manager of White's Club, of the Summer Club, Kensington Gardens, and Willis's Restaurant, St. James's, said there could be no objection to police supervision of any club that was properly conducted. Viscount Peel—Do you observe any decrease in drinking among the West End classes? Witness—I believe there is a great decrease. I am the manager of a high-class West End restaurant, and have had a good deal of experience one way and another, and I find my experience runs in this way—that we ought to adopt the café system of the Continent. Viscount Peel—That's very well, but how can we make any reform by legislation; pray tell us that? Witness—You might take away the counter and put tables in. Then a man could come in and sit down with his wife, take a comfortable drink and perhaps get a little music in the bargain, as in the cafés chantants of Paris. I am very well acquainted with Paris, and I am sorry to see that the "bar" system is growing there. Viscount Peel—That is the case then, on the Continent, and don't you find it so in this country? Witness—Yes, I am sorry to say that there is every tendency toward bar drinking. Viscount Peel—Speaking on behalf of the members of White's, do you say that there is no objection to police inspection? Witness—I think the police might come in and inspect the books, and see there is no disorder.

The Bishop of London—I understand that you hold that you are exempt from the licensing laws? Witness—Well, we are, at all events, exempt from prosecution. That is the main point. [Laughter.] The Bishop of London—The difficulty of the police, we are told, is to get evidence against a West End club. Witness—I am not at all eager to give any information upon that point. [Laughter.] Mr. Bourke stated further that White's was supposed to be open day and night; still any member who kept it open after the hours fixed by the rules was heavily fined—a pound for the first hour, £2 for the second, £3 for the third, and so on in proportion. By Mr. Grinling—I should certainly object to police control on the same lines as the ordinary restaurateur; I would have a special license for clubs. Police supervision need not follow registration. So far, however, as our West End clubs are concerned, we don't care who comes in to see how they are conducted. I may mention that the secretary of White's holds a wine merchant's license. By Mr. H. Roberts, M. P.—He only knew of one bogus high-class club in the West End. By Mr. Walker—A syndicate owned White's Club. Witness, continuing, said that everybody who could put two and two together must know, if he was an observer of Paris life, that drunkenness there was increasing largely, and he attributed it to the growth of the "bar" system. Answering Viscount de Vesci and Dean Dickinson, the witness stated that in all the West End clubs there was, according to his information, a falling off in the quantity of alcoholic liquor consumed.

The committee again adjourned.

Ovid's Love of Animals.

From The Contemporary Review.

Ovid's love of animals is characteristically shown in his elegy on Corinna's parrot. Perhaps he wrote the elegy because Catullus had written a lament on Lesbia's sparrow, but we are almost persuaded that Ovid shed a real tear over the parrot, while one suspects that Catullus left the weeping to Lesbia. How affectionately he recalls its friendships with the turtle dove; such a friendship exists at the present time between a parrot and a white pigeon dwelling at Sorento. And how kindly the poet would believe, "if there is any believing in matters of doubt," that there is a blessed abode for innocent feathered souls in the world beyond, where the parrot will make the birds wonder and admire by speaking human words. Here on earth what love can do for him has been done; "a grave as little as his body covers his bones."

Conference of the Coroners.

As a result of an informal meeting of the Board of Coroners and their physicians there will be a discussion this evening at the Coroners' office, with a view of bringing about friendly relations between the various city officials and the medical profession with the Coroners' office. It is called also with a view to the advancement of science, the improvement of the Coroners' service, and for the good and comfort of the public in general.

EXPLAINED YALE'S DEFEAT

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH CRITIC WHO IS WISE AFTER THE EVENT.

He Thinks the Americans Made Their First Mistake in Judging the Character of the Henley Course, and Then He Quotes Some Remarkable Statements About Boat Building in This Country—Our Oars Also Severely Criticised.

"Those who expected the Yale crew to win the Grand Challenge Cup, or to beat Leander," writes the sporting authority of The Pall Mall Gazette, "were expecting altogether too much, and have no reason to be proud of their judgment." Continuing, the author of the article says:

"Considering the disadvantages under which the Yale crew has labored since its arrival in England, its display was remarkably fine. For the disadvantages in question the crew and its advisers are to blame, but not too gravely, as they were simply the result of inexperience as oarsmen. They have been taking themselves too seriously. On the other side of the Atlantic, to defeat Harvard in the annual four-mile race, may be an easy matter, but it by no means follows that it is just as easy to outrow the best crews in England over the Henley course.

As soon as it was decided that the Yale crew should be entered at Henley a course of one mile and 550 yards was marked out on the Thames, not Father Thames, but his son, near New-London, Conn., where many sound the "h" in speaking of the river. The water rowed on by Yale and Harvard is usually almost dead. It is slightly affected by the tide, but never shows such a current as is to be found at Henley. The Yale-Harvard race is rowed sometimes with whatever current there is, sometimes against it, and again in dead water; but Yale never experienced a course like Henley until they tried the original article.

"Having obtained a Henley course in length on their own Thames, the Yale men thought they were in a position to gauge their own and their rival's ability, at least, within a few seconds, under moderately favorable circumstances. They rowed the course in 6 minutes and 51 seconds. On a couple of occasions they did even faster work, but taking 6 minutes 51 seconds as an average, they thought they held all opponents safe. But the course on the Connecticut Thames, and on the Thames at Henley, while of the same length, had nothing in common except the length.

"In speaking of the course, Mr. Lingfield, [sic] the Yale stroke, said to me, 'This is the hardest course I ever rowed over. Our men got all the work they wanted, and I do not know how much longer I could have lasted. I am sure, of one thing, and that is that I would rather row a four-mile race than the Henley course, for as the distance deemed a sprint, and we were trained for a spurt before we came over, but a sprinting stroke from end to end of the Henley course is impossible. We have had disadvantages, but these do not detract in the slightest from the fine work done by Leander. It was unfortunate that we were drawn against so strong a crew, and everybody here would apparently have liked to see us win a heat, though not that particular heat, perhaps. We would have liked to win a heat, but it was not to be, and we are satisfied that we have much to learn. I think, however, that with this knowledge, we might, if we got another chance next year, be able, perhaps, to give a better account of ourselves.

"'I think that we were quite long enough in the country. Our boat and other paraphernalia ought to have been in perfect condition before we came here, whereas, you know, the boat was only arranged to our liking on Saturday. I think the boat is a good one, though it is open to improvement. It weighed ten pounds more than the Leander boat without the rowlocks. We were in perfect condition. When we started in the race I felt able to give as good an account as possible of myself, but I am certain that I could not have stood another week's training. There may be something in the climate, but, at any rate, I could not stand the training here as long as I could stand it at home. Here rowing is recreation, as well as sport. Everybody goes in for it. Very few go in for it in America, and none of us is anything like the extent they do here. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to try again next year, but whether or not we shall get the chance is an open question.'

"When Yale first appeared at Henley the Yale stroke was likened to that of Cornell. The Yale stroke is not at all like that of Cornell. It is fashioned upon the English stroke by Mr. Cook, the present coach, and by far the best coach in the United States, but it was changed for this occasion to the short, quick stroke that so surprised the critics three weeks ago when the Yale crew took its first outing. The shortness of the course gave Mr. Cook the impression that a sprinting stroke was necessary, and he did not discover his mistake until the course had been negotiated more than once. It was necessary to remodel the stroke. The crew's natural stroke was much like the English stroke. This was changed to the short, quick stroke that Cornell showed, and this again was changed to a long stroke with a body swing. These changes were hard upon the crew in several ways. Yet, in spite of the chops and changes, they kept together wonderfully well, and their form or team work was not surpassed by any crew on the river. In fact, it is not difficult to find good judges who consider Yale the finest-looking crew on the course.

"'In the reports of the race Yale is described as always behind. 'Nearly level' is their best work in the reports. According to the crew, Yale was a trifle in front once. 'Leander went away at the start,' said one of the strongest men in the Yale boat to me, not long after the race. 'We expected them to do so, but we expected to get level with them in a quarter of a mile. We did so, but we had to spurt. At the end of the spurt we were ahead—not much, but still we were ahead. Then Leander spurted and went to the front again. Then we spurted and almost got up, but by that time Leander was ready for another spurt, and all the spurt was taken out of us. It was a terribly punishing race, and we were beaten by a splendid crew. We are satisfied that we held our own almost to Fawley. It is not quite accurate to say that Brown fainted. He and Rogers could not stand, so they were laid upon the grass and fanned, but neither of them lost consciousness. They had never done such hard work, and neither had I.'

"It will be seen from this that the Yale men will carry home with them a healthy respect for English muscle and oarsmanship. Nobody here liked Yale's boat. It was of paper, and was built by Waters of Troy, N. Y. When I asked one of the Yale crew why the boat did not fit the crew at the outset, he said: 'It may be difficult for people over here to understand why the measurements of the boat were all wrong, but we understand it well enough. Over here you have many boat-builders. Competition here is very keen, and the man who builds the best boats will get the bulk of the business. Waters has the monopoly with us. He has no competitors, and when we order a boat he sends us what he likes. He may attend to our instructions, and he may not. The measurements in our boat were all wrong, and I do not think that was the fault of the man who gave the order.'

"This shows a curious state of affairs. There is evidently a good field in the United States for a first-rate boat-builder. When I asked more than one member of the Yale crew why they had not got an English boat and rowed in it, the answer was always to the same effect: 'Our people are a bit queer on such a point. Even if we won the race and used an English boat, the cry would be raised, "This is no American victory; they used an English boat," and then a lot of them would howl that a real American crew should be sent over to give you a few points.'

"The fastest course rowed by Yale was rowed with English oars. The crew liked them wonderfully well, but they were discarded for the American broad blades. All things considered, it is fair to say that the boat and the oars had more to do with Yale's defeat than any shortcomings of the crew. The latter in physique have not their superiors on the river, and with the knowledge they now possess they will be able, perhaps, to tell a different story if they come to Henley next year. At any rate, Mr. Cook will be able to show far better results when he has nothing to do but coach, as the term is understood here."

DISRESPECTFUL TO THE GIANTS.

Such, Everybody Thought, Was the Scheme to Fence in the Causeway.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Much indignation has been aroused in Ireland by a proposal to erect a ring fence inclosing the Giant's Causeway, and to muict the tourists of a small sum for admission. Orangemen and Nationalists, Catholics and Protestants have combined their forces to resist this attempt to assert "proprietary rights over beautiful points of scenery."

With singular unanimity, the local bodies have taken up the question, and Ministers have been plied with questions. Mr. Macaleese, with a faith in legendary lore which is almost pathetic in these prosaic days, has pleaded for the assistance of the Government on the ground that the Giant's Causeway is an ancient monument, and Mr. Ritchie has been urged to give facilities for the construction of a means of access along the shore below high-water mark, which is the property of the Crown.

Already agitation is beginning to bear fruit. The materials for the erection of the fence, which had already been brought to the ground, have been removed, and the holes that had been dug have been filled up. The company formed for the purpose has also thought it necessary to issue a defense of its action, and it has been printed in the form of a letter in the Irish papers. The apology is a most amusingly naive document.

According to it, the syndicate of solicitors and barristers-at-law formed to acquire rights over the Giant's Causeway has been most shamefully misrepresented. It has been accused of desiring to make a profit out of members of the beauties of nature. Nothing could be further from their intention. Their action is the outcome of the purest philanthropy and patriotism. As long as the number of visitors to the Causeway was limited, it was, they say, not thought desirable to spend money on improving the place. But now that every year brings tens of thousands of visitors to view the scene, their hearts are moved to pity at the thought of the rough path that these pilgrims have to traverse. Accordingly, they propose by the charge of an almost nominal toll to raise a fund which will recoup them for the expense of improving the entrance, and to prevent all possibility of their action in any way pressing upon any member of the public they intend to admit the inhabitants free, and to have free days at least once a week.

But they let the cat out of the bag by admitting that they have acquired the right to render this service to the public by the payment of a substantial rent to the proprietor, who was the moving spirit in this act of benevolence, and who, unable of himself to undertake the work of improvement and development, called to his aid a number of his personal friends. Nor do these road-making philanthropists give any undertaking that when they have recouped themselves for their expense the Giant's Causeway will be once more thrown open to the public free. But their soft words have deceived no one, and they might as well have had the honesty to avow the true motive for the undertaking.

They may even find themselves face to face with the dilemma of seeding those interested in the tourist traffic of the district ready to undertake their work of benevolence. At any rate, their disingenuous defense has not in any way weakened the feeling that has been aroused by their action. With this feeling most persons will have a certain amount of sympathy. There is something repugnant in the idea of direct taxation on the beauties of nature. To indirect taxation the tourist is hardened by long usage, and a district thus blessed has ample facilities of taking toll of the tourist without vexing his soul with a self-registering turnstile, a prosaic form of entrance which would dull the glamour of even the Giant's Causeway.

Moreover, the Irish tourist seems to be particularly susceptible to such influences or unusually frugal. Since a charge was made for admission to Dunluce Castle the number of visitors has fallen off from an average of about a hundred a day during the season to not more than the same number for the whole season. Those who are interested in the traffic to the Giant's Causeway are afraid that the effect of an admission fee would be similar. They are anxious to make as much as they can out of the tourist, but unwilling to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Admiral Beardslee's Trout Beaten.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, in command of the Pacific naval squadron, now visiting Portland, on the flagship Philadelphia, is an ardent fisherman. He has fished in all parts of the world, combining pleasure with a scientific study of the oviparous animal as with patient angle he trolled the finny deep. Trout fishing is an especial hobby of the Admiral, and Crescent Lake, near Port Angeles, Washington, is the one resort of all where he is in his element. The lake abounds in more distinct varieties of trout than any other place in the country. There is what is called a blueback trout, seen in no other place, and another of the varieties has been named the Beardslee, in honor of the Admiral, by Prof. Jordan of the Stanford University. When the Philadelphia was at Port Angeles last season Admiral Beardslee made a record as a trout fisher, and captured the largest fish, weighing 11½ pounds. Now his record has been broken by Mrs. George B. Michell, who, with her husband, is on a timber claim in the vicinity of the lake. She landed a sixteen-pound trout from the lake, and holds the honors. When Admiral Beardslee returns to Port Angeles this week it is safe to say that he will lose no time in making for Lake Crescent, and, if there is a trout in the sheets of water bigger than that landed by Mrs. Michell, he intends to find it.

Belgian Expedition to South Pole.

The Brussels' correspondent of The London Times says: The preparations for the exploration of the south polar regions by M. de Gerlache, a Belgian naval officer, are almost complete. The crew of the Belgica will be chiefly composed of Norwegian sailors and harpooners, but of the three officers holding responsible positions, two are Belgians. Three Belgian scientific men have generously offered their co-operation and will accompany the expedition. Belgium does not furnish, however, a zoologist capable of taking deep-sea soundings, and an appeal has been made in the scientific journals of England, France, and Germany for a competent man to supply the deficiency.

POMMERY
"SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."
N. Y. TRIBUNE.

POLICEMAN'S UNDERWEAR STOLEN.

Wiebers's Loss of Clothing Caused Him to be Prostrated with Heat.

Policeman Wiebers of the Jefferson Market Court squad sat in court and perspired all day yesterday. He is big and fairly stout, and the hot weather usually affects him adversely, but it was not unusually hot yesterday, and his prostrated condition excited comment. He performed his customary duties without breaking down, but when court adjourned he was so nearly overcome that his associate court officers led him into the Gerry society's rooms and loosened his clothing to see if a douche of cold water would have a revivifying effect.

When they had bared his chest they no longer wondered at his condition. He was wearing a homespun undershirt nearly a quarter of an inch thick and suitable for an arctic campaign, and a heavy flannel shirt. The cold water revived him somewhat. As soon as he could sit up questions were fired at him thick and fast.

"Did you think it was Christmas?"

"Has your best girl given you the cold shoulder?"

"Are you training to be a jockey or to fight Dixon? You only need to sweat off about 200 pounds."

Wiebers made no answer. He motioned to his side partner, Policeman Mahoney, and whispered feebly: "Make them go away."

The men sympathetically withdrew, and then Wiebers confided the cause of his uneasiness to his chum. The unseasonable clothes he wore were all he had. Thieves had robbed his clothesline on Saturday and all his Summer gear, including six suits of silk underwear that his cousin, an officer in the German Army, had sent to him, had disappeared with the rest. Some unexpected calls on his purse had decided him to try to get through the month with his Winter clothing. The experiment nearly knocked him out, and after pledging Mahoney to secrecy, Wiebers started out to purchase something lighter.

Mahoney decided that to tell the other court officers would not be to violate his pledge of silence, and he called a meeting of them to consider what plan should be pursued to recover the stolen goods.

Wiebers interrupted the meeting by returning unexpectedly, and it was necessary to tell him what it was all about.

"Well," he said, "you may laugh, but it's no joke to me. Nearly sixty pieces of underclothes, and the old woman washed them all herself."

Then it developed that the clothes had been hanging from the clothesline in the rear of Wiebers's home, in West Twelfth Street.

"I'll tell you what to do," said Dan Dugan. "Consult a fortune teller. Here's the address of one who advertises, and if she don't tell you right have her arrested for misdirecting the police and aiding thieves to escape."

"I'll lend you a dreambook," said Hunt.

"Dreambook be damned," said Reilly. "Get bloodhounds."

"Hang out some more clothes and watch them," suggested Woodridge.

"And mine, you sew them to the line," put in McGuckin.

Policeman Carr is an old-time detective. He looked as if he was about to speak, and every one listened respectfully while he cleared his throat.

"I think," he said, slowly and deliberately, "that there can be no doubt that some dishonest persons took those things. You might find a clue."

"I don't want a clue. They left both clews of the line. I want the clothes, and if you fellows can't help me, shut up," and Wiebers walked away.

It is a fact, and rather a curious fact, that no one suggested reporting the matter to the police.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS DOUBLED.

The Long Island City Assessments Are Apt to Cause Trouble.

There will be consternation among the property owners in Long Island City when they receive their respective tax bills this year. Last year the total valuation of the city was $16,717,677. This year the assessors have about doubled the valuations, and the total valuation will be about $32,000,000.

Some of the increases in valuations are notable. The increase is all along the line, but the owners of small properties are not so much affected as the big corporations and extensive property owners. Following are samples of the increases in valuation:

	1895.	1896.
Standard Oil Company	$400,000	$1,500,000
New-York Guarantee and Fi-		
delity Company	60,000	120,000
Queens County Oil Works	42,000	180,000
Peter Van Iderston	20,000	40,000
Preston & Co	20,000	50,000
Astoria Silk Works	2,000	75,000
Astoria Veneer Works	10,000	50,000
Electric Illuminating and		
Power Company, the extent	5,000	50,000
Eva, Agnes, Frances, Luke,		
and Sarah Knowenhoven,		
each	10,000	*120,000
Steinway Railway Company	15,000	150,000
Queens County Bank	10,000	30,000
Long Island Rail and	80,000	240,000
Union College, Block No. 1	50,000	150,000
City Hall, said to be owned		
by Mayor Gleason	8,000	18,000

*An estate.

CHARGED WITH SLEEPING ON POST.

Hugh Burns Makes Serious Complaints Against Policeman Reilly.

Hugh Burns, who is employed by George Foster, a livery stable keeper of 17 Jones Street, preferred charges before Inspector Cortright yesterday against Patrolman William Reilly of the Charles Street Station. Burns said that he was standing in front of the stable on the morning of July 6 last, when Reilly called him a vile name and without cause struck him in the face with his fist.

Burns further told the Inspector that Reilly was in the habit of sleeping in the office of the stable on the last tour; that during January, February, and March, on every night tour, Reilly slept in the stable from one to three hours, and that on the morning of April 5 last he was asleep in the stable for two hours. On this occasion Reilly was charged with improper patrolling by Roundsman McAuley, and he was fined six days' pay by the Commissioners. Burns said Reilly wanted him to be a witness at his trial and swear that he was in the stable for only two or three minutes.

Inspector Cortright had charges made against Reilly for assaulting Burns, and also for being off post asleep in a stable on the occasions specified. Burns believed that Reilly assaulted him because he would not swear falsely at his trial.

Prof. Swing's Old Chicago Home Sold.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, July 29.

Prof. David Swing's old residence, 403 Superior Street, 25 by 125 feet, with a three-story stone-front residence, was sold on the Real Estate Board yesterday to Celia

MR. FAULKNER, OPTIMIST

TAKES A ROSY VIEW OF THE PROSPECTS OF BRYAN AND SEWALL.

West Virginia, According to the Senator's Views, Is Safe for the Chicago Ticket--Speechmaking Will Not Begin Until September--Millions of Copies of Free-Silver Speeches--Chairman Jones Not Ready to Select Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, takes a very rosy view of the situation and predicts the triumph of the Chicago ticket. "It is the fashion in these days," said the Senator, "to point to straws to show how the wind is blowing, and if they may be taken as an indication of the actual condition of affairs, I have only to point to existing conditions in my home county of Berkeley, West Va. This was the only county in the State that sent a sound-money delegation to the convention to select delegates to the Chicago Convention. This was only a month or so ago, and at that time the sentiment appeared to be all on the side of the gold men. How is it to-day? A man could not be nominated and elected to the office of constable unless he stood squarely on a free-silver platform.

"In my mail this morning," said the Senator, "I received a letter from Canton, Ohio, announcing the organization, right in the home of Major McKinley, of a Republican Bryan free-silver club, and the election of a prominent Republican and wealthy manufacturer as its temporary President. From another county I have received advices that after a Bryan club had been organized thirty Republicans and thirty-seven Populists enrolled themselves as members and are doing good work for the Democratic ticket. Up in Pennsylvania I have received word that the silver sentiment is spreading with great rapidity, and in the Eleventh Congressional District, one that has always been heavy Republican, we are assured that we have an even chance of carrying the district for the Democracy.

"Asked when he thought the campaign would be opened formally, Senator Faulkner said that he did not think it wise to begin the speechmaking until about the middle of September. "It takes some little time," said he, "to organize a corps of speakers and arrange for the canvass. I do not myself approve of too long a campaign, for that makes during a Presidential year, as it does, a heavy drain upon the National Committee."

While Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, will be guided largely by the wishes of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Faulkner believes he will ultimately select Washington as the headquarters of the National Committee.

Speaking of the altered position of the Chicago speech of Mr. Bryan, Senator Faulkner said:

"The changes made by Mr. Bryan are immaterial and consist of a word here and there. The stenographers had no means of knowing—taking the speech as it fell from the lips of the speaker—where the changes were to be introduced, and in the revision it will be found that Mr. Bryan places quotation mark around the whole sentence referring to the "crown of thorns and the cross of gold." The criticism of this passage has been hypercritical, and it was but fair to Mr. Bryan that this speech should be corrected properly in every particular. I have ordered a reprint of the speech to the extent of 200,000 copies.

"Altogether, six copies of speeches will aggregate many millions. Bryan's money speech, made in 1896, with the repeal of the Sherman act by which it is declared, has had an extensive demand. It makes thirty pages, and we are having half a million copies printed. Of Mr. Teller's speech in the Senate we have ordered 50,000 for a starter, one hundred of Mr. Bradley's speech at Sherman, Texas, the sixty-page speech of Senator Daniel during the last session, a speech intended to answer all the arguments advanced by Senator Sherman, and which has come to be considered a text-book of the silver cause, and an issue of 200,000 printed. The speech of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, dealing largely with statistics and overwhelming with data on the financial question, and the great speech of Senator Jones of Arkansas on the same subject, are also in great demand, and we have endeavored to have them printed by the hundred thousands so as to meet the call upon our committee for this literature.

"It would be difficult to say how many copies we have issued of the speech of Congressman Towne, Representative from Minnesota, on the silver question. It is one of the speeches most in demand. The same may be said of the speech of Representative William L. Terry of Arkansas, which deals with the subject succinctly and presents forty-five propositions with respect to the silver question."

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was closeted with the officers of the Congressional Campaign Committee most of the day. It having been his first opportunity of getting acquainted with the work that has thus far been done by that committee and the plans it has mapped out for the future. Among his callers at headquarters were Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and ex-Clerk of the House Kerr of Pennsylvania.

A committee representing the local Central Committee, the various State organizations and the clubs in the District of Columbia, called upon Mr. Jones this afternoon to persuade him to arrange for Mr. Bryan to deliver a speech here. No conclusion on the matter was reached and will not be until after Mr. Bryan shall have been notified in New-York on the 12th inst. and arrangements have been made for his subsequent movements.

Ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives Kerr will be given charge of the campaign in Pennsylvania, owing to the retirement of Mr. Harrity, who is not in sympathy with either the ticket or the platform.

Mr. Jones this afternoon reiterated the statement that he would not decide upon the location of the National headquarters or name the members of the Executive Committee until he reaches New-York and Mr. Bryan has been formally notified.

According to a report published here to-night, Chairman Jones of the Bryan party finds the Bryan campaign in a "ridiculous" state, but that was immediately following a conference with Senator Stewart of the silver party and Senator Gorman, who was a Democrat at last accounts. Of two things Mr. Jones appears to be very sure. The Bryan party has no funds, and Sewall's interests will be protected if it takes every cent of their capital to protect them.

There are jokers about the Bryan headquarters. The talk in papers opposed to free silver about "the silver craze," "silver lunatics," and "wild-eyed Anarchists" annoys these jocular advocates of revolution and repudiation, and they have adopted retaliatory language. In mockery of opposition talk they make suggestions about the abatement of the "gold craze" in the East, as established by the course of Henry Clay Sulzer and Henry D. Purroy. They are impressed with the notion that New-York is "one fire" for silver, and a story in the Washington paper from New-York, representing that there the McKinley and Hobart flag flying in every street crossing Broadway below Canal Street, is regarded as a gross gold-bug lie.

GORDON SUPPORTS THE TICKET.

The Georgia Senator Will Make Speeches for Bryan and Sewall.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, whose name has been mentioned for the Vice Presidency on a gold Democratic ticket, says that he would not accept any nomination for any political office. While remaining a sound-money man, he will support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Senator Gordon is opposed to a second Democratic ticket. In explaining his position, he said:

"The political situation in Georgia, while similar to that in other Southern States, is not thoroughly appreciated in the North. The Democracy of Georgia is always threatened with the accession to power of an undesirable element. This is made up of a radical agrarian element, holding to very unusual views on financial and other questions. With the assistance of the negro vote, this element might at any time secure control of the State.

"To keep this element, a most dangerous one, in the background, the Democrats find it necessary to stand together. There are hosts of sound-money men in Georgia who, before the Chicago Convention, talked as though they would not support any silver nominee, but now most of these, recognizing the alternative, are, one by one, deciding to vote the ticket. Republican rule in my State would be a calamity, and the rule of the element I have mentioned would be as bad. I deem it my duty, in the circumstances, to vote for the nominees of my party. I have been asked to take the stump in Georgia for Bryan and Sewall, and I may make a few speeches in their behalf."

"Why do you not consider a second Democratic ticket desirable?" was asked.

"Because I do not think it could muster material strength. In our section of the country there are few, very few, who, I think, would support such a ticket. There is a little disaffection in the Democratic ranks owing to the silver platform, this being largely due to the causes which I have mentioned. Those who say they will vote for McKinley rather than for Bryan would likely vote for McKinley if a gold Democrat were nominated, as they would believe that McKinley would have the better chance of election."

Senator Gordon added that after thirty years of public life, he was growing tired of it. He said that in the future he must give more time to his own affairs, which politics, in a measure, compelled him to neglect.

"No one," he continued, "has consulted me about accepting this rumored nomination for the Vice Presidency. All I know about it is what I have seen in the newspapers. I do not even know who is at the head of this gold Democratic movement, although I have seen the names of Palmer of Illinois and Vilas of Wisconsin mentioned in connection with it.

"Will I be a candidate for re-election to the Senate when my term expires? No. I have already been approached by a number of political friends in regard to this, but I have declined to allow my name to be used. When I say that I am going to get out of politics I mean what I say."

Regarding the pending financial issues, Senator Gordon said that he favored the gold standard, "though, after all," he continued, "the free-coinage of silver may not prove as disastrous as we gold bugs now believe it will be. I believe in having these great questions settled once and forever. Just as the great slavery question was, and we might as well get the silver matter out of the way. If it be tried and does not plunge the country into a panic, the gold standard men will see that they were not altogether right in their reasoning, and if it be the disastrous failure the silver men will see the error of their ways.

"I know Bryan intimately, and I consider him a well balanced, honest, upright man. In spite of his radical currency views, I do not believe, if elected, he would allow the ultra-silverites in his party to control his actions. He is a man who would feel profoundly impressed by the sense of his responsibility, and he would, I think, be much more conservative than he is widely considered."

Gen. Gordon expressed surprise at the acquisition to the ranks of Bryan's followers since the Chicago Convention, whether the result from conversions to the silver idea or not, and he said that he believed that the "Boy Orator of the Platte" would be elected.

A REPLY TO NEWMAN.

Committeeman Washburn Denies that Populists Are Anarchists.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—George F. Washburne of this city, Eastern member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Party, to-day issued the following challenge to Bishop John P. Newman:

The press reports of the last week credit you with the statement that the Populists are no better than Anarchists, and are not good American citizens, and that you would urge the 1,000 ministers in your home conference to use their influence in the Populist fight out against the triumph of Bryan and Sewall and the election of a silver Congress.

Now, Sir, I belong to the party you insult, and brand your alleged statements as false and unfair, and challenge you to name a single Populist in this country who is not known as an Anarchist.

I am called "a leading member" of the Church you represent. If I am not "a good American citizen," may I ask, are my influence and money still wanted in your Church? If you are no more correct in your spiritual utterances than you are in your political, can we have any confidence in either?

I have also a prominent Catholic who said he was willing to take his religion from the head of his Church, but not his politics. Now, Bishop, for the sake of the Church we love, and the welfare of the country, I advise you to let politics alone, until you have studied this money question.

You refer to the attitude of our Church during the anti-slavery agitation to justify you in directing your ministers to preach politics during the campaign. Has it occurred to you that the result of this proposed line of action may split our Church now, just as it did at that time?

Let me inform you that 90 per cent. of the Populist Party are native-born American citizens, comprising mostly the sturdy farming element, which for years past, in speech of both the old parties proudly alluded to as the "bone, sinew and stability of the country." These men are intelligent, patriotic, and true, and are called anarchists because they have begun to think, and the result of their thinking will be a surprise party next November.

Again, there were more delegates in our convention who owned their own homes and paid taxes than in that of any other political party. May I add, Bishop, that you will find your own people are not with you politically? Every State in your section will be carried for Bryan notwithstanding your residence there.

I challenge you, the leading Anarchist, for the single gold standard and the Republican Party, and I defy you to name one in our ranks as an offset to this.

CABLE READ OUT.

The Illinois Committee Formally Deposes Him from Membership.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Ex-National Committeeman Ben T. Cable, one of the leaders of the bolting movement in Illinois, was read out of the Democratic Party this morning at the meeting of the State Central Committee.

The places of the following members of the committee were filled by new men: John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable; W. S. Foreman and R. E. Spangler, at large; and A. A. Goodrich, First District. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Hopkins and Foreman have already resigned, and Mr. Spangler handed his resignation to Chairman Hinrichsen this morning before the meeting was called to order. Ex-Judge Goodrich, who had been deposed at the Peoria Convention, was already disposed of, so that the committee practically had only the case of Ben Cable to handle.

A. W. Bastian was elected a committeeman in his place. The new members appointed to-day were: A. W. Bastian, vice Cable; F. W. Hariff, vice Foreman; Alex J. Jones, vice Goodrich; Carter H. Harrison and A. S. Trude, vice Hopkins and Spangler.

Gov. Altgeld came to Chicago to be present during the deliberations, but refused to take part or to be interviewed. All of the party leaders and State candidates were also in attendance.

GOV. STONE WILL NOTIFY BRYAN.

Senator White Cannot Be Present at the Madison Square Meeting.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 3.—Senator White, the Chairman of the Notification Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention, will be unable to attend the notification of Bryan and Sewall in New-York. The Senator is very busy with his law practice, which accumulated during his absence in Chicago, and he cannot leave Los Angeles for some time to come. He has, however, completed the official notification and forwarded it East, where it will be signed by all the members of the committee. The presentation of the notice would naturally, in the absence of Senator White, fall on Senator Daniel, the temporary Chairman, but the Virginian is absent in Europe, so Gov. Stone of Missouri probably will head the committee.

Mr. Bryan's Itinerary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—The much-studied itinerary of Mr. Bryan has at last been settled definitely. He will leave Lincoln Friday, Aug. 7, at 2:05 P. M., by the Rock Island route, and will reach Des Moines at 9:30 o'clock that night. Mr. Bryan will make a speech at Des Moines, and leave there at 6 o'clock Saturday morning for Chicago, where he will arrive at 7 P. M. The itinerary of the journey from Chicago to New-York will stand as previously announced in these dispatches, the trip being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad with a stop-over at Pittsburg Monday night.

The Cross of Gold Sacrilegious.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—Father Tom Major, an ex-Confederate soldier, in his sermon at Sacred Heart Church, Frankfort, yesterday, criticised the Franklin County silver men for carrying a cross of gold through the streets. He urged Catholics to take no participation where such things were done.

Indorsed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Cook County Club adopted a motion by a rising vote to indorse the nominations of Bryan, Sewall, Gov. Altgeld, and the entire State Democratic ticket.

SILVER MEN ENCOURAGED

A CHECK FOR $50 RECEIVED AT MR. ST. JOHN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Oliver Sumner Teall Is Thrown into a Quiver of Excitement and Hires Another Typewriter--Calls Made by Several Young Men--This "New Material" Expected to Revolutionize Politics and Carry the Country for Bryan.

William P. St. John, in the dual rôle of Treasurer of the National Democratic and the National Silver Committees, opened his headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning.

The committees have several large and luxuriously furnished rooms upon the second floor of the hotel, and upon the walls are pictures of Bryan and Sewall. Several assistants to Mr. St. John have been selected. Visitors began to stroll into the rooms yesterday, and the machinery of the silverites was got ready to begin work as soon as Mr. Bryan comes to the city and makes his speech in Madison Square Garden.

W. G. McLaughlin, formerly editor of The City Record, is to be Mr. St. John's first assistant, and he will be in charge of the offices during the Treasurer's absence. George D. Bayard is to have charge of the literary bureau. Oliver Sumner Teall, who last appeared in politics when he took up his residence in ex-Police Justice Divver's district and fought that Tammany leader, has now joined the Tammany Hall men in their indorsement of the repudiation ticket, and is general factotum at the St. John headquarters.

These silverites have adopted the manners and habits of the old-time silver men, and talk freely

"The first letter which came to headquarters this morning," said Mr. Bayard, "contained a check for $50. It was from a Republican, whose name I am not permitted to make public."

This news put Mr. Teall into a fever of excitement, and he went on a search through the mail for more letters of the same sort.

The silverites are confident o. everything, and began their campaign with an outburst of enthusiastic assertions that they will carry this State.

Some of the assertions which are put forth from this National Headquarters will doubtless be read with interest by the Populists and silver men who have not been Democrats heretofore.

"Hereafter," said Mr. McLaughlin, who was "in charge," as Mr. St. John was out, "there is to be no silver party. The Democratic Party has swallowed it up. After they carry the election there will be no more Populists, no more Anarchists, no more silver party. They will be Democrats."

"You would be surprised," said Mr. Bayard, the head of the literary bureau, "to see the number of young men who have been in here and declared that they are for silver. They have been coming in today—young lawyers and doctors—and not one of the politicians whom I expected—none of the great financiers. One young lawyer was here and declared that he was with us, heart and soul."

"Who was he?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I am not at liberty to say," replied Mr. Bayard. "We spoke of putting him into the field as one of our orators, but he said he could not think of it. It would injure him with his clients, he thought, if it were known that he was for free silver. A little later, when his courage grows stronger, he may consent to let it be known that he is for Bryan and Sewall, but just at present he thinks it would injure his business if his sympathies were known.

"We had one politician here, Col. E. M. Graves of Hartford, Conn. He went to the war with 'Tom' Waller and came back a Democrat. He wanted us to arrange for an open-air meeting on the green in his town and have Bryan go up there and make a speech.

"But most of our visitors are young men—new material. It is growing. It looks as if there were to be a revolution, and the young blood would kick out the old fogies—'Tom' Platt and 'Dave' Hill—and put in new men.

"We expect to carry the country for silver, and we don't expect it will make much of a panic. It may make a little temporary disturbance of business, but only in Wall Street."

Just then Oliver Sumner Teall returned. He had engaged another typewriter, and was considering the style of banner to be hung from the windows of the headquarters. Teall is just as enthusiastic now that he and Divver are together as he was when he was fighting the ex-Police Justice.

"Mr. Teall is with us," explained Mr. Bayard. "He is in charge of the work of organizing the silver Republicans. Mr. George P. Keeney of San Francisco, whose title is general organizer of the American Silver Organization, is also in the city now, and will operate from these headquarters, making visits to many parts of the country."

The oratorical part of the campaign will begin after Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech.

AN ATHLETIC CLUB RAIDED.

Detectives Found a Poker Game in Progress at the Palm.

The rooms of the Palm Athletic Club, at 189 Bowery, were raided at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Detectives Nell, Cohen, and Carter of the Eldridge Street Station. Numerous complaints had been made that the club was being run as a gambling house, and that the occasional fights which it gave were to disguise the real character of the place. The door was secured by a chain, but the detectives managed to open it far enough to see a poker game in progress. The doorkeeper was asleep at the time.

When the door was opened a few minutes later the detectives rushed in and arrested the four men who were playing and Albert Woods, the alleged proprietor. The table, twelve packs of cards, and a large number of chips were seized.

The prisoners were arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market Court. Woods, who is Secretary of the club, produced a charter and books giving the names of the members. Lawyer Thomas J. Bradley argued that the club was a representative east side athletic organization, and that the game was a friendly one between members. Magistrate Flammer discharged the men.

COMMITMENTS SAID TO BE ILLEGAL.

Courts Asked to Release Patrick Kiernan and Morris Rabinowitz.

Argument was made by Lawyer Thomas F. Cherry in the Supreme Court before Justice Stover yesterday in the case of Patrick J. Kiernan, who was up on habeas corpus, to the effect that the detention of the prisoner in the workhouse was illegal.

It was claimed that under the amendments passed by the last Legislature to the Wilds act of 1895 it was provided that all disorderly persons convicted by a Magistrate should be sent to the City Prison and then transferred to the workhouse.

It was claimed that the clause transferring the prisoner to the workhouse was left out of the Kiernan commitment, and that therefore the Warden of the City Prison acted without authority when he transferred the man to the workhouse.

Mr. Cherry also asked for the release of Morris Rabinowitz, who was sent up for six months by a Magistrate for desertion of his wife, on the ground that the prisoner had been committed to the care of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, although there was no such officer.

Decision was reserved in both cases.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Fifty-three-Cent Dollars Tested.

I propose in this article to apply the free-silver idea to the case of a woman I know. She is a person of humble circumstances—works for her living as a house servant. Inasmuch as she reads THE NEW-YORK TIMES every night after she has completed her day's work, I will not give her her right name here; instead, I will call her Marie.

Marie is a Frenchwoman, a Parisian. She was not born in Paris, but went there when she was three years old, and lived there till she left France for this country in 1893, soon after the death of her husband. She earned her living before her marriage in one of those great department stores which are such an interesting feature of the French capital. She was in the costume department, and her work was to put on dresses, wraps, and cloaks and walk up and down before customers. They do the same thing, of course, in our New-York stores.

Marie's husband left her enough money to give him a decent burial and no more. She at once was confronted with the problem of providing support for herself and a pretty little boy who had just turned into his third year. Her first impulse was to go back to her old work in the store, and likely enough she made a mistake in not doing that. But she had heard of better things in America, and she determined to come here. So she shed tears over her boy, nearly smothered him with kisses and embraces, and sent him off to the country, having arranged with a relative to keep the little fellow at so much a month and care for him tenderly.

Her furniture she sold, and after paying a few debts started for New-York. She expected on reaching this city to accept honorable employment until she should learn the English language, and after that she believed she would have no difficulty in securing congenial and profitable work.

Well, we all know what New-York is and has been these last few years. It is not at all surprising that Marie still works as a house servant, and that she never has been able to earn more than the $14 a month she started with.

I don't suppose this preliminary talk has much to do with the silver question, but there is a bit of human nature in it, and so I make no apology for it. I dare say, too, Marie's case is a type of a good many cases wherein mothers, sisters, daughters, sons, are working in this country, are supporting persons on the other side of the water. If our Post Office records should be searched, they would reveal almost innumerable instances of regular monthly transmissions of small sums to England, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, every foreign country the other side of the ocean, for the support of loved ones left behind when the able-bodied, energetic, ambitious came here to cast in their lots with us.

It costs Marie about $9 a month for the care of her little boy. She no sooner gets her wages than she hurries down to the Post Office and buys a French postal order for as many francs as $9 pays for. Out of the $5 she has left she supports hers li. Five dollars a month is not much for a woman to spend on clothes—shoes, stockings, dresses, hats, gloves, and other things a woman needs, but somehow Marie manages to get along, and she never was heard to grumble over the sacrifices made for the young Frenchman in the other side of the Atlantic. I sometimes have heard her lament her inability to give the little fellow better advantages, but I never heard her say she begrudged him a penny of the $5 he costs her every month.

Now, what is going to happen to poor Marie if the Populists, Silverites, Bryan Democrats, or whatever you may be pleased to call them, carry the election in November? Suppose we assume that the $9 she sends to France every month is delivered on the other side in the shape of 45f. How many francs would $9 buy if we should establish free coinage in this country? Of course, we can't say exactly, but it is certain gold would be at a high premium the very next day after the election of Bryan and a free-silver House of Representatives. It is probable, extremely probable, that inside two months after the election it would take two silver dollars to buy a good dollar. Assuming this would come to pass, we may figure that Marie's $9 would buy 22½f. That would not keep her boy. How much of her wages would she have to devote to the boy's support in order to give him what he gets now?

That's like the "fool" puzzle about the farmer who had six horses and five stalls. We are told the farmer wanted to give each horse a stall by himself. "How can you give it up?" the propounder of the puzzle asks after one has struggled with the problem an hour or so endeavoring to find out how the farmer arranged things. "Yes; I give it up," the puzzled one replies. "That's what the farmer wanted to get the propounder of the puzzle says, and then everybody laughs.

Marie's case is like that farmer's case, for all of her monthly salary, with gold at a premium of 200, would not buy as many francs as she gets now for $9. I don't see how she could send more than $9 a month, for the $5 she would have left for her own uses would be cut in two, about in the middle, so that really she would have to live on $2.50 or thereabout a month.

What would happen to that boy she loves so much? There's only one answer. He would have to depend for his support more or less on charity. Perhaps some one of you who shall read of Marie has an aged mother on the other side the water, or a father whose days of self-support have gone by; or maybe, like Marie, you are caring for a half-orphan child whom you did not think it well to bring here with you. It may be that every cent you can spare from your earnings goes straight to the old home for the use of the dependent there.

I want to ask you what you think of Bryan's summons issued to you and to "all who love mankind," to turn in and work for free silver? How about the dear ones across the water? Does Bryan include them in "mankind," or is "mankind" simply a few mine owners and a few short-sighted Western and Southern men who think their interests would be served by destroying 47 per cent. of the value of our dollars?

I don't want anybody to think I am making a special plea for the Maries, Isadores, Jameses, Isidors, and all the rest who are sacrificing themselves here for the sake of those they love in the Old World. I don't suppose this country should make its policy to fit the circumstances of such persons as these, admirable persons though they be. No; I simply am using these persons to illustrate a certain fact. I am applying the real money test. I am showing that although we may "play" that 53 cents makes a dollar, the world knows better. I am showing that in transactions which test the value of money we must be governed by business principles and not by Tom Pool ideas, and that, after all is said the silverites can say, the fact remains that our Government cannot make 53 cents the equal of a dollar.

WAGE EARNER.

TRIED IN THREE WAYS TO DIE.

Woman of Wealth Took Morphine, Inhaled Gas, Hanged Herself.

NEWARK, Aug. 3.—A woman registered at the Park Avenue Hotel six days ago as "Mary Smith, Canada." A. M. Bishop, a New-Haven attorney, came here to see her two or three days afterward and is stopping at the same hotel. A hallboy smelled gas in Miss Smith's room this morning and told the proprietor, Joseph Koelhoefer.

Mr. Koelhoefer hunted up Mr. Bishop and they burst in Miss Smith's door. She lay on the bed with a strip of twisted sheet around her neck and tied to a bedpost. Four doctors were brought. They perceived that she had taken morphine, tried to inhale gas from the burner, and then attempted to strangle herself. They worked with her four hours and said that she probably would recover.

In the room was found this note:

"Please do not remove my clothes nor mutilate my body in any way."

Mr. Bishop was reserved in his statements. Miss Smith was his client, he said, and had sent for him by wire. She was a person of wealth, he admitted, and was from New-Haven.

Chinaman Found in the Water.

The body of a Chinaman, supposed to have been Charlie Joe of Jacksonville, Ill., was found in the East River yesterday morning near Sunken Meadows by Henry Koster, skipper of the lighter Edgewater. In the Chinaman's pockets were found a passport for Charlie Joe, thirty-seven years old, of Jacksonville, and bearing a picture of the dead man; an opium pipe, 42 cents, a trunk check of the New-York Central Railroad, and a time table of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The body was taken to the Harlem Morgue.

Latham Held for Examination.

George Latham, the street car conductor who is charged with shooting Charles T. Wall last Friday afternoon at his residence, 202 East Seventeenth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. Detective Jennings, who made the arrest, brought in a certificate to the effect that Wall was improving. Magistrate Kudlich held the prisoner without bail for further examination to-morrow afternoon.

REPUBLICANS' FAMILY ROW

REGULARS BOLT THIS TIME AND HOLD SEPARATE CONVENTION.

Delegates of the Second Assembly District in Westchester Meet in Tarrytown -- Contesting Delegations Capture the Hall and Refuse to Listen to the Others, Who Then Walk Out and Organize--Two Sets of Delegates to Each Convention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held their convention in Masonic Hall in this village to-day at noon to elect delegates to the State, Congressional, and Judiciary Conventions.

The district comprises the towns of Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, Westchester, and White Plains. There were seventy-one delegates.

There were contesting delegations from White Plains, Rye, and Harrison. The leaders of one faction wishing to get into the hall before the door was opened, that they might control the convention, procured a saw and hammer and prepared to break in the front door, but violence was prevented by the agent opening the door for them.

Then, just as the town clock was striking the noon hour, M. D. Raymond, editor of the Tarrytown Argus, ascended the platform and said that as they had sent two messages for the District Committee to come to the hall, and it had not done so, he moved the convention organize and transact business. As he said this he whacked his malacca cane down on the marble top of the table with such force that the handle broke off. The motion was carried.

He then moved that John J. Mahaney be elected Chairman, with J. H. Peck, W. H. Visscher, and James L. Taylor as Secretaries. This also was carried.

The officers then took their places on the platform and were at once sworn in.

The Chairman called for the credentials of the delegates from the various towns, and just at this juncture the District Committee walked into the hall, followed by a large crowd of delegates, who had thus far been debarred from participating in the convention.

Jacob Halstead, its Chairman, said that, as Chairman of the District Committee, he demanded possession of the platform, and said the organization that had been effected was irregular in every way.

Congressman Ben L. Fairchild and Assemblyman John J. Stewart seconded the motion of Chairman Halstead, but they were howled down by those who had already organized, and when they tried to speak their voices were drowned again.

The Chairman of the District Committee, Congressman Fairchild, and Assemblyman Stewart followed by the chief of the convention delegates, then marched out of the hall and were admitted to a vacant store down stairs where they held their convention, which they styled the "Regular District Convention." Up stairs the others held a convention which they styled the same.

When those who met down stairs had departed, the convention which first organized proceeded to business and elected the following delegates to the conventions named:

State Delegates—William L. Ward, James H. Moran, Bradford Rhodes, William H. Boyd, and James G. Orton; alternates—Addison Johnson, John J. Mahaney, George F. Burling, Frank C. Currey, and Edward D. Lasher.

Congressional Delegates—Frank V. Millard, John P. Moran, Addison Johnson, George Archer, John H. Clapp; alternates—William C. Lawrence, John R. Breese, Daniel Lowe, and William R. Bull, and Julius Truelson.

Judicial Delegates—Frank V. Millard, Henry C. Griffin, J. A. Peck, Burton C. Meighan, A. B. Crane; alternates—Frederick E. Weeks, C. H. Kone, F. W. Sterman, G. C. Andrews, and H. W. Sackett.

This convention then adjourned with three cheers for McKinley and Hobart.

Meanwhile the convention down stairs, held by the "bolters," as they were called by those who held the convention up stairs, elected Jacob Halstead, Chairman, and L. W. Howe Secretary.

The Chairman, declaring this to be the only regular convention, had the call read, and fifty delegates answered to their names. The following delegates were then elected:

State Convention—John H. Stewart, Henry C. Wade, James W. Strang, Edwin M. Brown, and James F. Secor, Jr.

Congressional Convention—J. A. B. Coles, E. G. Byrne, Charles Earwicker, James Young, and Seward Baker.

Judiciary Convention—Frederick J. Stone, Eugene Lambden, Henry Powers, James F. Secor, Jr., George H. Mallett.

The delegates were empowered to elect their own alternates by a majority vote.

The delegates to both conventions were in favor of the renomination of Congressman Ben L. Fairchild, and those elected to the Judiciary Convention will vote for Isaac N. Mills for Supreme Court Justice.

The bolt, and the holding of two conventions instead of one, saved a long and bitter fight in the convention over the contesting delegates. It saved a long fight over the organization of a committee on contested seats. This would have meant a whole afternoon's work, and even then it is probable there would have been a bolt by one faction or the other, and a resulting second convention, as neither side was in favor of yielding to its opponents.

Neither convention instructed the delegates to the State Convention, but both conventions were assured their delegates to the Congressional and Judiciary Conventions would vote as stated.

Part of Chautauqua for Roberts.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Republican conventions of the First and Second Chautauqua Districts were held to-day. In the First District Fred R. Peterson was nominated for member of the Assembly. Delegates to the Judicial convention were instructed for John Woodward of Jamestown. Delegates to the State Convention were instructed for Roberts of Buffalo for Governor. In the Second District S. Fred Nixon was nominated for member of the Assembly and the delgates to the Judicial Convention were instructed for Woodward. The delegates to the State Convention, headed by Nixon, were not instructed.

FEIGNED INSANITY TO ESCAPE.

Two Supposed Demented Convicts Desert an Insane Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Two alleged insane convicts named Cheney and Cidwell, have escaped from the Government Insane Hospital on the outskirts of this city. They were members of the notorious Dalton gang of Arkansas. Cheney had been sentenced to twenty-four years and Cidwell to four years in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary. They were both supposed to be suffering from melancholia, and were brought here for treatment, and were still in charge of the Warden and two deputies of the penitentiary.

While they were stationed in the hall of the hospital until their papers were examined, the shackles were removed by the deputies. Cheney promptly took advantage of the fact and jumped out of a window, and Cidwell followed, leaping through another window. Cheney was captured yesterday, but Cidwell has not yet been caught. The asylum authorities had not receipted for the prisoners, and disclaim all responsibility for them.

The impression is that melancholia was feigned with a view to escape.

Strange and Deadly Cattle Disease.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 3.—A disease has broken out among cattle in this vicinity which has not as yet been officially diagnosed. Its symptoms entirely differ from all diseases that have heretofore attacked cattle. The symptoms are bleeding at the nostrils and inflamed eyes. Cattle die in about twenty-four hours after having been attacked. Several head have died in this section from the disease. The State Board of Health has been notified.

Appointments of Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Naval Cadets were appointed to-day as follows: Charles T. Wade of Hacketstown, N. J., with E. C. Knox of Brookville, N. J., alternate; C. K. Hulick of Batavia, Ohio.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

TRYING TO FIND A MAN TO BLAME.

Coroner's Inquiry into the Atlantic City Disaster.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The inquest by Coroner McLaughlin into the deaths resulting from the collision between the Reading Railroad express and the Bridgeton excursion train on the West Jersey Railroad, on the meadows, last Thursday evening, began to-day.

The greater part of the testimony was in explanation of the workings of the block signal system. In anticipation of a big crowd, the inquest was not held in the stuffy little City Hall, but in Odd Fellows' Hall. At no time, however, was the hall overcrowded, and it would appear that the great wreck has already ceased to be a nine days' wonder here.

Coroner McLaughlin is being assisted in conducting the inquest by Prosecutor of Pleas Perry, who has undertaken the task of questioning the witnesses. Both the railroad companies are represented by counsel at the hearing, and United States Senator Sewell, Vice President of the West Jersey Railroad, and George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, came here from Cape May in a special train to listen to the evidence.

Both companies have stenographers taking the testimony, with an eye for use in probable damage suits.

Superintendent Easton of the West Jersey, who was absent from Atlantic City at the time of the accident, proceeded in an able way for the benefit of the jury the perfections of the block-signal system as a safeguard against collisions, but was forced to admit that its perfect working depends upon infallible human beings.

Superintendent Diece of the Reading appeared anything but a happy witness, and stayed off answering embarrassing questions as long as he could, and then finally admitted that express trains are run at nearly full speed in approaching a grade crossing, if they are once given the signal to go ahead.

As the rules of the company explicitly state that trains approaching a crossing shall be under such control that they can stop within 150 feet of such crossing, it would seem that the rule is not strictly observed in the fierce competition for business.

Nicholas Long, day operator at the tower at the crossing, witnessed the accident as he was on his way home from work, and he stated that the clear signal was given to the excursion train, and the danger signal set for the express, but gave it as his opinion that this was unusual, as express trains on the Reading are usually given the right of way over all trains on the West Jersey, owing to priority of track occupations.

It is probable that the inquest may last until Wednesday, and may even continue over to Thursday.

All the victims of the wreck in the sanitarium are doing well, and there are now hopes that all may ultimately recover.

Eight More Burials in Bridgeton.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Eight more bodies of victims of the Atlantic City railroad accident were buried to-day, among them ex-Councilman J. Duy Johnson. All business places closed at noon, and all public buildings and business houses are draped, giving the city a sombre appearance. There will be several funerals to-morrow.

BOYS ATE JIMSON BERRIES.

Almost Dead from Stramonium Poisoning in Consequence.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Francisco and Gregori Leonardi, aged, respectively, seven and four years, are both in a serious condition at their home, 48 Adams Street, from the effects of vegetable poisoning.

They were in convulsions nearly all night, and this morning the spasms returned. To-night the physicians said there was hope for the younger lad, but the older one would probably die.

The two boys were playing on the Central Railroad embankment near their home yesterday. The spot is covered with a mass of rank vegetation, conspicuous among which is what is technically called datura stramonium, and which is known more familiarly as stinkweed, jimson, or Jamestown weed. The older boy, under the belief that the bulbs or knobs, common to the plant, were berries or fruit of some kind, ate several of them before his younger brother noticed them. Then Gregori gathered and ate a handful.

The boys were attacked with pains in the stomach and hastened home, where Mrs. Leonardi noticed that a dull rash had begun to show on the skin. A physician was sent for, and he remained at the bedside of the sufferers all night, fighting for their lives.

MONEY OF BENEFICIARY COMPANIES

Can Be Used for Expenses if Collected for that Purpose.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The right of fraternal beneficiary associations to use any portion of the assessments levied upon the membership for the payment of the expenses of such associations has, at the request of State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, been officially passed upon by Attorney General Hancock.

In an opinion written to-day on this subject, the Attorney General says:

"The notices of assessment sent out must state the object for which the assessment is levied, and designate what portion of the assessment collected shall be used for the payment of beneficiary claims, and what portion is to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses, and for other purposes of the association. That portion of the money which is collected as a beneficiary fund cannot be diverted or used for the purpose of paying expenses, or for any other purpose of the association, but that portion which is specified as for expenses can be legitimately used for the payment of expenses and the transaction of the ordinary business of the association."

WILD MAN IN A BERRY PATCH.

**Dressed Fantastically and Ran Away Too Fast

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—*In Gay New-York*—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIALS'—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:45. Rice's Evangeline—8:15. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Washington—4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:30 to 12:30.
TERRACE GARDEN—Black Hussar—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Meeting Board of Aldermen at 2 P. M.
—Board of Education meeting, Brooklyn, 4 P. M. To-day.
—Music at 8 P. M. in Paradise and Mount Morris Parks.
—Meeting of the Republican County Committee, Brooklyn, to-night.
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Off Goes His Mustache.

From the Life of Sir Stevenson A. Blackwood.

"In the little paper which accompanies this are the remains of my once fondly loved mustache. It has fallen between the scissors, and I send you its beaux restes to preserve it from entire oblivion. Put it in an urn and don't burn it. Twenty-two years' growth has fallen in one short minute! It was, however, inevitable, for Lord Raglan sent for the different Generals of divisions and heads of the various staffs and requested them to cause all their officers to shave the upper lip and chin and obey the Queen's regulations. * * * My miserable appearance is increased by the rest of my face being very much tanned and the upper lip presenting a long, white mark in the midst of it."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	66	70	71
6 A. M.	63	69	71
9 A. M.	69	73	75
12 M.	75	74	81
4 P. M.	75	78	82
6 P. M.	72	75	80
9 P. M.	69	72	78
12 P. M.	68	69	76

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 76.75
Weather Bureau 74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

"ANY OTHER NATION ON EARTH."

At the recent Democratic and Populist Conventions there was repeatedly expressed a desire that this country should "go it alone" with respect to trade, currency standards, and everything else. Some persons remarked that Americans did not want to do business with foreign nations or people's. "We demand," says the Bryan platform, "the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," and BRYAN himself always indicates his desire for absolute independence by adding the words "on earth."

The farmers who controlled the conventions in which the demand for complete independence of and disregard for all other nations "on earth" was so frequently set forth, are notably dependent upon other nations, because enormous surpluses of their products must be sold abroad. What would be their condition if the sales of American agricultural produce in foreign lands should cease? The fact that our farms produce very much more than our people can consume, and that great quantities are exported every year, seems to be one that every person of ordinary intelligence must know, but this campaign is revealing the most astounding ignorance in certain agricultural regions concerning many simple truths.

When farmers prominent enough to be sent to a National Convention as delegates say in public addresses that we can get along without "doing business with foreigners," they need the instruction of the primary department. Grown men whose ignorance concerning facts of the highest importance to their own industry is so great, are ready, of course, to upset the Nation's currency standard "without the consent or aid of any other nation on earth," and to do many other things to the lasting injury of themselves and their fellow-citizens.

Our exports in 1895 were $792,392,590, and of this total the products of agriculture were represented by $553,210,026. We give the principal items below, the sum of them being about $540,000,000:

Beef cattle and other animals	$33,754,045
Breadstuffs	114,604,780
Cotton	204,900,990
Fruit and nuts	4,971,791
Hops	1,872,597
Cottonseed	4,810,128
Flaxseed	2,855,459
Cottonseed oil	6,813,513
Provisions, meats, lard, dairy products, &c.	133,634,379
Grass seeds	2,849,145
Leaf tobacco	25,662,776
Vegetables	1,543,458

Two-thirds of our cotton, one-third of our wheat, and two-thirds of our lard are sold in Europe. A great part of our corn crop goes to Europe in the forms of meats and hog products. What would become of the Western farmer if we should cease to "do business with foreigners"? What would be the condition of the cotton grower? When the farmer of average intelligence gives due consideration to such elementary facts, does it seem to him the easiest and most desirable thing in the world to revolutionize the currency standard of this country, and incidentally to repudiate half its debts, "without the consent or aid of any other nation on earth"?

FOLLOWING BAD EXAMPLES.

The "striking tailors" have been acting foolishly by making attacks upon shops that ventured to give employment to non-union men, but in so doing they have followed examples of which they must have heard, set by "organized labor" in other strikes. The police have dealt leniently, even gently, with those taking part in the disorders, and perhaps were justified in doing so. They are mostly very poor people, with little conception of personal and property rights under the law, and are rather submissive even in their violence, but if they persist in making attacks upon others, they should be taught the lesson of submission, not to the policeman's club merely, but to the authority of law.

The position of these poor clothing workers is evidently a hard one, and they are not to be judged so severely as workmen who deliberately give up work on account of some unsatisfied demand and then assault those who take it and damage the property of those who have ceased to be their employers. The condition of the clothing trade forced the pay of these people down to a pittance, and yet they cannot do without this for many days without suffering, while there are others who are ready to take it rather than get nothing.

It was the understanding when they struck that the contractors would not fill their places, and the expectation was a new agreement and better terms, and one can understand the feeling of desperation with which they see the shops in which they have worked filled up with newcomers at the same old rate of wages. It looks like starvation to them. The puny efforts at "labor union" violence are rather pitiful under the circumstances, but they show what a dangerous example is set when workingmen of a more fortunate class resort to such methods under the pretense of asserting their rights by inflicting wrongs upon others.

NOT SO SOLID.

It is evident that if it were not for a continued dread of the negro vote in State elections, there would be a decided shifting of political lines in the South this year. There are many indications of more sound-money sentiment in that section than it gets credit for, but it is quite likely that this will fail to find full expression on account of the fear of dividing the vote of the party which is regarded as the only bulwark against "negro domination." But there are signs of giving way even on the color line.

The Republicans of Louisiana held a State Convention in New-Orleans last week which The Picayune "viewed with alarm," because it was made up chiefly of "men of substance and position in the State and there was not a negro member." This fact, it said, "shows that the white men of the State who once stood together against the negroes have begun to divide on various questions of public policy." Democratic sugar planters have joined the Republicans on the tariff question, and this defection makes it easier for others to join them on the money question. The Picayune says that the "danger is aggravated by the fact that there is a most serious disaffection among Democrats in regard to the National Presidential ticket nominated at Chicago," and it thinks it "would be well if those Democrats who oppose the doctrines promulgated at Chicago could have an opportunity to vote for National Democratic nominees standing on safe and solid Democratic ground, while at the same time they are giving their devoted efforts to the preservation of Democratic institutions in the State." It looks as though even Louisiana had been made a doubtful State in the National election on account of the midsummer madness at Chicago.

There is no real amalgamation of Democracy and Populism in most of the Southern States. Even the silver Democrats do not like the Populists, and the past alliances of the latter have been with the Republicans in that section. The Populists there are not specially devoted to free coinage, but have taken it up as a step in their direction, and they have been violently opposed to the Democratic organization, regardless of that particular question, except where they could control it by calling themselves Democrats, as in South Carolina, under TILLMAN. The State election in Alabama yesterday illustrates this situation. The free-silver Democrats succeeded in carrying enough primaries to control the State Convention, but this did not prevent the Populists from making an alliance against the party with the Republicans. Rather than divide their own party in the State election, the sound-money Democrats have supported the ticket, and have elected JOHNSTON, but this does not signify that they will support the National ticket in November, and there are indications that the third ticket will find much favor in Alabama. On the other hand, Populists are threatening that if GOODWYN is "counted out," which in their parlance merely means if he is not elected, they will stick to their Republican alliance and vote for MCKINLEY.

Populists in North Carolina have been allied with the Republicans and fighting against the Democrats. The division has been largely a local one and the money question has not figured in it. The Texas Populists are "Middle of the Road" fellows and openly express their disgust with BRYAN and the Democratic "combine." They make no secret of the fact that they consider free coinage as a halfway measure and of no great account. They "go the whole hog" of fiat money and repudiation. The belt of States across the country from Maryland to Missouri has pretty well got over the scare of "negro domination," and has already displaced, if it has not broken, the old party line. The sound-money Democrats are strong there, and though most of them are reluctant to give support to a Republican candidate, and especially to one like MCKINLEY, who stands for what they abominate in everything but the currency question, and has always been equivocal on that, they seem to be quite ready to help his election by voting for a sound Democratic ticket and a real Democratic policy. It looks as though one of the results of this peculiar campaign might be a considerable disintegration of the solidity of the South.

BROWN OF SWEDESBORO.

The twenty-third annual report of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-Jersey for the year 1895 has just been issued. It will repay attentive examination. Especially will the taxpayers of the State of New-Jersey find it to be to their interest to examine this volume in order that they may determine for themselves whether they wish their money to be expended in printing and disseminating free-silver literature.

The volume in question contains articles on the poultry industry, upon insects, upon dairy cows, upon the diseases of swine, and, among the rest, an article entitled, "Causes of Low Prices of Farm Produce." This article was prepared by Mr. THEODORE BROWN of Swedesboro, and was read by him at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Swedesboro on Nov. 19, 1895. Mr. BROWN's paper conclusively establishes his rank as a numskull of the first order. He has nothing useful or profitable to say to farmers about the causes of the low prices of their produce, but upon a political question which is at present attracting a great deal of attention in this country he has this to say:

"We have been betrayed. If we do not wake up, we will soon be more completely in the power of England than we were before the Revolution. The so-called sound-money advocates are becoming alarmed, and are sowing their literature broadcast over the land in a desperate attempt to prevent the people getting at the truth. The best remedy we have seen suggested is for Congress to return silver to its proper place with gold as a joint money of final redemption. If other nations do not join with us in this movement, put a tariff on foreign silver equal to the difference in price and make our motto 'America for Americans; let the world take care of herself.'"

The Hon. D. D. DENISE of Freehold is the President of the New-Jersey State Board of Agriculture. Mr. FRANKLIN DYE of Trenton is the Secretary of the board. Between them they are responsible for the annual report for the year 1895.

Do the thousands of wage earners in New-Jersey, the thousands of savings-bank depositors, the holders of life insurance policies, the merchants, business men, and farmers of the State approve the sentiments expressed by Mr. THEODORE BROWN in his silly article? We know that they do not. They are men of understanding, who have worked hard for their money. They do not wish to forfeit half their accumulated earnings because a lot of Socialists and Populists of the West and South have organized an assault upon the commerce and industry of the country. We do not believe that they approve the dissemination of free-coinage literature at their expense by President DENISE and Secretary DYE of their State Board of Agriculture.

THE "SHREWD" AMERICAN.

A Chicago newspaper publishes a private letter recently received from Scotland by a resident of that city. We take from it the following:

"Really, apart from the exceeding danger of the thing, America is making a laughing stock of herself just now in the eyes of the world.

"We used to think Americans were 'cute and shrewd,' if they were nothing else, but the inflated and absolutely silly gas that is being talked and wildly applauded at your conventions is making the world think that, in excitability and instability, you have now distanced even the French, to whom we always have hitherto given the palm in these respects. Americans hate to make themselves ridiculous, yet they are assuredly succeeding in doing so just now to a degree I could not have believed.

"Take the 'crucifixion on a cross of gold,' and 'CHRIST lashing from the temple better men than those who have hitherto upheld your gold payments.' Such utterances from a maniac in Trafalgar Square would mean nothing, but to have them wildly received and applauded in your conventions! Marvelous!

"In some quarters here it is even said that this quarrel may cause a secession and split the States. Whether this be so or not, I can only say it is a more important issue for your country's welfare than the slavery which was the putative cause of the Civil War. Your whole National credit and prosperity are threatened."

Is it surprising that observing persons on the other side of the Atlantic should begin now to think that the American people's supply of common sense has been overestimated or has suddenly been reduced? The average American has been regarded the world over as "cute and shrewd," thoroughly capable of taking care of his own interests and yielding to no one in ability to look out for his end of a bargain. But now the European sees one of the two great parties here, and that one which was successful in the last National election, formally committing itself to a policy which might have been conceived in an asylum for lunatics. He does not see so clearly that this policy is supported by only a majority of that party, and that a very large minority has repudiated it.

"If Americans are shrewd and 'smart,' as we have believed them to be," he asks, "how does it happen that the party which elected the President now in office is determined to Mexicanize the country and to take it out of the ranks of the enlightened nations of the world? How has it come about that this party openly and earnestly advocates the repudiation of nearly one-half of the Nation's public and private debts; that it shamelessly wages war against the thrift of the American people; that it demands the relinquishment of one-half of the great aggregate of the investments of millions of persons of small means in savings banks, life insurance companies, building associations, fraternal societies, and little mortgages upon farm property; that it calls for the adoption of a National policy which would not only (this is admitted) cause panic and paralyze trade and industry at home, but would also blight the Nation's trade with Europe and excite the hostility of all foreign peoples which have been led to invest money in the United States?"

If such a policy should be adopted and thereafter made effective by legislation, we should lose something more than our traditional reputation for shrewdness. We should lose the respect of the enlightened nations of mankind. We should become ridiculous for our stupidity and detestable for our dishonesty and bad faith.

But that day of darkness and humiliation will not come. The shrewdness, common sense, and honesty of a great majority of the American people will be vindicated in November next.

THE REVISED CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Nobody who followed the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, as it was reported, can have failed to note, or can fail to remember, the ingenuity with which Senator HILL presented his deadliest criticism upon the Populist platform. After pointing out the chief absurdities and incongruities of the platform from the point of view of a regular Democrat, he offered some amendments which were calculated either to nullify the chief positions of the Populized Democracy, if accepted, or to exhibit that body as a body of open advocates of repudiation. This dilemma was plainly presented to the convention by the amendments, and the convention chose the sharper horn. It promptly impaled itself, at the instigation of BRYAN in his speech, upon the proposition that the legal-tender quality of the fifty-three-cent dollar should be retroactive and apply to contracts already made.

Senator JONES, the Chairman of the Bryan committee, confirms the recollection of everybody who witnessed or who read of the proceedings at St. Louis by saying that Senator HILL's amendment providing that the silver standard should not apply to existing contracts was rejected by the convention. Yet it appears appended to the silver plank in the copies of the platform issued under official sanction. The official stenographer declares that it was adopted, and now the Chicago Populists must either amend their official platform or else must give away their whole case.

If existing contracts calling for dollars are not to be discharged in fifty-three-cent dollars, the zeal of the repudiators would cool at once. It is one of the peculiarities of the free-silver man that he does not expect ever to need to borrow any more money. It is pretty certain that if he should succeed he would not succeed in borrowing any more except upon terms that would cover the moral risk of dealing with him. What he is troubled about is getting rid cheaply of the debt he owes already. He would have no interest in the free coinage of silver if it did not promise to bring this about for him. Moreover, BRYAN, his candidate, scouted HILL's proposition, and declared that all existing obligations, not specifically payable in gold, should be payable in silver. So that the official report of the platform and the speech of the candidate are directly opposed.

THE SOUTHERN POPULISTS.

Chairman JONES of Arkansas has put upon record his disgust with the Populist delegates at St. Louis from the Southern States. He says "they were not a creditable class," and that they admitted while in St. Louis that they "were out for nothing but spoil."

Senator JONES is himself one of the few old-fashioned Southern Democrats of any conspicuousness who are to be found among the supporters of BRYAN and SEWALL. It is true that the author or collator of the "Jones amendments" to the Wilson bill leaves something to be desired as an old-fashioned Democrat of any kind. But Senator JONES's personal associations are not such as to make the "cracker" a congenial associate for him, and he found the cracker much in evidence in Chicago as well as in St. Louis. We are inclined to think that he would admit, though of course not for publication, that the Bryan and Sewall cracker is not, socially or intellectually, so much of an advance upon the Bryan and Watson cracker as his published remarks seem to imply.

But at the same time his published remarks do not seem to be very diplomatic. They are evidently not adapted to conciliate, on the contrary they are adapted to infuriate, the Populist cracker, or the more Populist of the two varieties of Populist cracker. He goes so far as to declare that the Bryan and Watson cracker will be found, before election, joining with the negroes to elect MCKINLEY and HOBART. This is, of course, absurd. The one point of pride which the Southern cracker cherishes is that he is of the Caucasian race, and that he does not combine with the negroes for any purpose whatever. As a matter of fact, wherever he has prevailed, he has suppressed the negro vote with even more severity than was shown by the old-fashioned Democrats before him. His hatred of the negro is fully reciprocated. The natural alliance at the South at present is not between the negro and the cracker, but between the negro and the "quality," which the negro much prefers to the poor white, or Populist. Such an alliance might give Senator JONES much trouble in States of which he is now entirely secure.

Meanwhile, the characterization of the Southern Populists by BRYAN's campaign manager will be fiercely resented by them, the more fiercely in so far as it may be correct. If they were intelligent persons, their resentment would not take the form of bolting BRYAN, who so accurately represents what they desire. But if they were intelligent persons, they would not be Populists. It may be that their rage, first with BRYAN himself, for taking no notice of their nomination, and then with BRYAN's manager, may lead them to execute their threat of nominating another candidate in place of BRYAN. In such a contingency, it would be safe to say that the South would not be solid for BRYAN.

English and Continental Theatres.

From "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres"—Sachs and Woodrow.

The theatre on the Continent is one of the few buildings in the erection of which the architect has, as a rule, no narrowly confined limitations as to expenditure. For the sake of having an edifice which shall do honor to the town, the citizens seem always ready to subscribe for the making up of deficiencies or to guarantee any excess over the amount of the estimates. I wonder when, if ever, in England, insane haste in piling up bricks will give place to the honest and thoughtful building of theatres which in conception and execution shall be the pride of future generations.

OLD GLORY'S FIRST BATTLE.

Victory of Fort Stanwix and Oriskany Duly Celebrated.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A patriotic celebration was held here this evening. Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, celebrated Fort Stanwix Day at the residence of H. K. White, 121 East Dominick Street, which is on the site of the southeast bastion of the old fort. Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College delivered an address on the important part that this fort played in the Revolutionary War.

One hundred and nineteen years ago today Gen. Barry St. Leger, with a force of British Tories and Indians, laid siege to Fort Stanwix, which was a Colonial frontier post. The news of the adoption by Congress June 14, 1777, of the Stars and Stripes as the National flag had just reached the fort. A flag was hastily improvised, and for the first time the American flag was thrown to the breeze in the face of an enemy.

Out of the siege of Fort Stanwix grew the battle of Oriskany, one of the bloodiest and most decisive engagements of the Revolution. Gen. Herkimer and a patriot force from the Mohawk Valley started to march to the relief of Fort Stanwix. At Oriskany they fell into an ambush of British and Indians, and suffered great loss, but finally defeated the enemy. Gen. Herkimer was mortally wounded at this battle, but sat under a tree and coolly directed the movements of his troops.

The result of the battle of Oriskany caused St. Leger to raise the siege of Fort Stanwix and hastily retreat. The valor of Gen. Peter Gansevoort and Col. Marinus Willett, the commandants of the fort, in refusing to surrender to a greatly superior force, and the defeat of the British at Oriskany, turned the tide of war and saved the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys from complete devastation by the armies of Burgoyne and St. Leger, one marching south and the other north.

ODD BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

No Actual Member of It, as Such, Was Present at the Session.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday in the Mayor's office. All the members were represented by deputies. Mr. Jeroloman was present as Acting Mayor, but not as President of the Board of Aldermen. Controller Fitch was represented by Deputy Lyon, and the Corporation Counsel by his assistant, W. L. Turner. In this respect, the meeting was unique, as never before in its history, it was stated, had the board meeting been composed entirely of deputies.

The board transferred $4,208.47 to the salary account of the Bureau of Elections to complete payment of salaries of election officers for last year.

For the care of children committed to the Gerry and other societies, the board appropriated $43,069.63. The amount was taken from the excise fund.

Acting Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department asked that $7,500 be transferred from the appropriation for purchase of new carts and sweeping machines to the purchase of 600 bag carriers, to cost $11 each; 20,000 bags for street sweepings, to cost 5 cents each, and 40 bicycles, to cost $52.50 each.

The department formerly required its employes to buy their own wheels, and took them off their hands when they resigned or were discharged. It has been found better, however, for the Department to own all bicycles used by it. The machines are used by District Superintendents and foremen, who have to move about over considerable territory, and they have proved to be quite a saving to the department.

The request was referred to the Controller, who was also asked to pass upon the request from Commissioner Colby for a transfer of $5,000 for supplies needed in some of the public buildings.

DIRECTOR MUST KEEP HIS STOCK.

If He Hypothecates It, He Forfeits His Office in the Bank.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—A Director of a banking corporation cannot hypothecate his stock in the bank and retain his office as Director. This question was decided to-day by Attorney General Hancock in response to a request from Norton Chase of this city for an opinion as to whether a person elected Director of a banking corporation of this State forfeits his office by hypothecating his stock, or whether, by such hypothecation, he ceases to be the owner of the same in his own right.

In his opinion the Attorney General says: "The intent of the statute, in my judgment, is that every Director of such a bank shall be the absolute owner, free from incumbrance, of at least $1,000 of stock if the bank is capitalized for $50,000, and of at least $500 if the capital of the bank is less than $50,000; and that he shall continue to be, to that extent at least, financially interested in the banking corporation while acting as a Director thereof. He cannot be an absolute owner in his own right of stock which he has hypothecated, such hypothecation being a pledge or incumbrance on the subject of ownership which may destroy all beneficial interest which the pledgor has in the stock. The rights of the pledgee in the stock hypothecated would be superior to those of the nominal owner of such stock. When this condition of affairs is presented, the office should be deemed vacant."

PLANS FOR THE OPERA SEASON.

Arrangements Completed for the Full —The Dates for Subscribers.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, as successors to the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, announce that the arrangements for the next season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House have been completed. The season will begin, under the same personal direction as heretofore, Nov. 16, and will continue for thirteen weeks (39 nights and 18 matinees.)

The company will not only consist of nearly all the old favorites, but will be further strengthened by the appearance of new artists of ability.

An extensive repertory will be selected from the master works of Italian, French, and German composers, and further announcement will be made regarding the novelties to be produced in the course of the season.

The orchestra and chorus will be of the highest standard attainable, and even more attention will be paid to the details of the mise en scène than has characterized the productions of former years.

Subscribers of last season will have the privilege of renewing the subscriptions for their seats up to Sept. 15, by communicating with the subscription department. After that time new subscribers will be located in the order of their priority of application. The subscription office will be in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House, main entrance, on Broadway, and will be open every day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GEN. GOMEZ'S SON ARRIVES.

He Comes from San Domingo on a Secret Mission.

On board the Clyde Line steamship Saginaw, which arrived Sunday night from San Domingo, were Archibald H. Grinke, United States Consul at San Domingo, who returns home on a three months' leave of absence, and Luis Cambraso, Italian Consul for San Domingo, en route for Italy on official business.

There was also on board the Saginaw Ignatio Gomez, son of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who returns to New-York on a secret mission.

The General's wife and family are domiciled at Monte Criste, San Domingo, where they have resided for some years. His second son remains with the family. He is seventeen years old, and is employed in a mercantile house at Monte Criste.

On the Manufacture of English.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The editor has one prime source of gratification. He can manufacture his own language. He is superior to the dictionary. To him the Queen's English is a mere phrase. He insists on the use of editor's English. I have known him give stern instructions that the word "while" must be written for "whilst"; that "jeopardy" was quite inadmissible—it should be "jeopard"; that "staunch" should be spelled "stanch," and that "no fewer than" must always supersede the stupid phrase "no less than" in his columns. He has (very justly) asserted that there is no such word as "reliable," and that the word "transpired" is a vulgarism.

CANADA'S EXPERIENCE IN SILVER.

An Object Lesson from Our Northern Neighbor's Early History.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Much interest is taken by Canadians in the progress of the silver campaign in the United States. Here, as there, some of us are gold bugs, some for silver. A year or two ago The Globe dealt with the paper money question which agitated Canada when Canada belonged to France. It may be worth while to explain the silver question which arose about the same time as it throws light upon the merits of the controversy among our neighbors.

New-France, as Canada was then called, had very little specie money. As in other new countries, men were thrown back upon barter. In order to establish a standard of value of some sort wheat in 1669 was made legal tender in payment of all debts at the rate of four livres the bushel. Beaver skins were made legal tender at the current price, whatever it might be, and so, in 1674, were deer skins, the skin of the Canadian original. The deer and beaver skins varied in value, of course, with the success or failure of the catch, and were a perplexing because a fluctuating currency.

Wheat at 4 livres was not so bad, because it remained at or about that price for many years. But it was impossible to transport any large quantity of it in those days without trouble and delay. The settler within a few miles of Quebec or Three Rivers could take a load to town in his boat or sleigh and exchange it for clothing or powder and shot, but it was not easy to employ it as a medium of exchange elsewhere.

The hard or specie money in vogue—"ringing money," as the French called it—consisted of a miscellaneous lot of coins. Among others there was the French louis d'or, gold, as the name denotes, the livre, or franc, worth 20 cents of our present Canadian money; the sou or sol, worth a cent; the liard, worth a quarter of a sou, and the denier, worth one-twelfth of a sou. The livres was silver, the others copper.

The King in 1670 authorized the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to issue this coinage to the amount of 400,000 francs throughout his Majesty's possessions. It had been found that specie must not be allowed to leave the colony. The merchants exported it in payment of their accounts in France. To keep it in the colony, the King ordered that it should be received so long as it circulated there. Thus the French silver crown, worth three livres in France, was to be legal tender for four in Canada; the liard, worth three deniers, was to pass for six, and so on.

We may be sure there was a rob in the bottom of the understanding. At last our Kings and Princes often resorted to such means of cheating their subjects. The subject in Canada took a load of wood to the royal warehouse or to the agents of the trading monopoly, and parted with it, as he believed, for a crown worth four livres or a pistole of three. But when he went to buy an axe or a coat the merchant, who imported everything from France, reckoned the crown as worth only three livres, its value in France. He had to accept it as legal tender for four, but that did not prevent him from marking up his prices so as to make it an even way. And that there was this sharp practice in fleecing the people in this way by lessening clipped and overvalued money that King Philippe le Bel, nicknamed the Coiner, was placed by Dante in hell.

The overvaluing in New-France deceived nobody but the settler, and he soon had his eyes opened by the merchants. Nor did it keep the specie money in the country. What happened was this: It flowed as before to the coffers of the merchants, who accepted it, not at its fictitious value, but by increasing their prices at its value in "money of France," and shipped it in the Fall to France to pay their bills. Then sharp fellows in France began to send out clipped and "sweated" coins, worth as livres worth only 15 sous and crowns which lives worth only 57 sous and crowns which lives worth only 57 sous and crowns which were discharged. It has been found better, however, for the Department to own all bicycles used by it. The machines are used by District Superintendents and foremen, who have to move about over considerable territory, and they have proved to be quite a saving to the department.

The request was referred to the Controller, who was also asked to pass upon the request from Commissioner Colby for a transfer of $5,000 for supplies needed in some of the public buildings.

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THREE CUBANS EXECUTED

SHOT FOR REBELLION AGAINST THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Fierce Engagement Near Manzanillo, in Which the Spaniards Are Defeated with the Loss of Two Lieutenants Killed and the Commander and Many Men Wounded—Rebels Fire on a Railway Train, but Are Driven Off.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Antonio Pena Lopez and Narciso Rodriguez Lopez, respectively, a Lieutenant and a private in the insurgent army, were shot to-day at the Cabanas fortress for the crime of rebellion against the Spanish Government, and Nunez Bravo, the rebel leader of Santiago de Cuba, was executed yesterday at Santo Domingo for the same crime.

A fierce engagement between rebels and Government troops is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Melena, near Guines. The Spanish force consisted of only 150 soldiers, while the insurgents numbered 1,000. The Government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat.

Two Spanish Lieutenants were killed and the commander of the troops and a large number of his force were wounded. The rebel losses were heavy.

A party of rebels are reported to have fired upon a railway train near Arcadias, on the line of road from Cienfuegos to Rio del Rio. The engineer, on hearing the first shot, reversed the engine and succeeded in getting the train out of range of the insurgents before they could collect for another attack. One soldier and one private killed and a Corporal and nine privates wounded.

Eight of the rebels were killed. Reinforcements are arriving in Cuba almost daily throughout the island, and it is believed they have become sufficiently numerous to prevent the spread of the insurrection, and to diminish the force of the rebels, and to diminish the boldness of their raids.

BUSY DAY AT CUBAN JUNTA.

Sympathizers Call and Confer—The Men Returned from the Island.

The offices of the Cuban Junta, at 50 West Broadway, were visited by hundreds of sympathizers yesterday.

Everything in the way of activity, excitement and secrecy, except the latter, was conspicuous by its absence. Everything was being taken in some manner connected with the visitors by private conference from day to day as to the best plan of operations.

The illustration of the building.

The headquarters of the Cuban Revolutionary Party were busy, and Delegate T. Estrada Palma was in the afternoon in that office. It is said he had not had time to eat Mrs. Palma from the morning. Lieut. Col. Emilio Nunez, who escaped with ten others from Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba, on June 27, and who arrived with seven of the men at the Antilla Saturday.

Cablegrams from Cuban ports and Key West, Fla., were received by the Junta. Among those who were by the Cuban Junta, and Prescott Lecompte, who left for Cuba on the Three Friends, and who returned to Key West on the Dauntless, and who arrived here on Monday.

Gen. Gomez went to the house at Sea Cliff, L. I., where he is staying, on Monday, and returned to New-York yesterday morning.

Gen. Gomez is coming to New-York to-day, and will be met at the Grand Central Station by a committee of Cubans.

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MEDICAL AID FOR THE CUBANS.

A Club Formed in This City Asks Contributions.

Alcohol has been established in this city bearing the name of Oscar Pancheco, in honor of the distinguished Cuban doctor, who was the first physician in the present war to lose his life in service. The club's object is to minister to the sick and wounded of the Cuban Army.

"As the Spanish Government has forbidden the Red Cross to penetrate into the Cuban country, the club will endeavor to take its aid and care for the suffering and dying in the Cuban ranks."

The club is composed of physicians, surgeons, chemists, and pharmacists. It proposes to collect medical and surgical supplies from sympathizers in this country and forward them to the Cuban Army; to vaccinate and otherwise attend and cure all those intending to join the Cuban ranks, and to instruct them, by means of lectures. Alcohol will also be distributed in the army according to first plans by the heads of Cuba possessed of medical properties and their uses.

To further the success of the plan, the club has issued an appeal to the manufacturers and importers of drugs, surgical instruments, and physicians' supplies for contributions. Quinine, preferably in five-grain pills; pocket surgical cases, amputation cases, iodoform, bichloride of mercury, and vaccine virus are stated to be especially needed.

"Those wishing to help us in our work of love and charity," the appeal reads, "may send their generous contributions by express at our cost, addressed to Dr. Raimundo Menocal, Treasurer, 239 West Forty-fourth Street, New-York, or to Dr. Richard Gaston, President, care of the Cuban delegation, 56 New Street, New-York, and their receipt will be thankfully acknowledged; or, on receiving a postal card, our Visiting Committee will call at any place stated and gratefully accept and tender a receipt for the generous contribution."

SHIP STAFFORD BURNED.

Lost While En Route to Manila—Four of the Crew Missing.

MANILA, Aug. 3.—The British ship Flora P. Stafford, Capt. Smith, from Newcastle, N. S. W., April 22, for this port, caught fire at sea and was abandoned on June 8 in latitude 6 degrees north, longitude 120 degrees east.

Four of her crew are missing.

The Flora P. Stafford was a Nova Scotia ship, her hailing port being Windsor, where she was owned by C. S. Smith. She was 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. She was of 1,250 tons burden.

Afraid of American Grain.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Kreuz Zeitung says that Austria proposes to create an international union to protect the central European grain producers against American competition. This proposal is made in view of probable future aggressive economic legislation on the part of the United States.

Herbo and Samuelson Start for Havre.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The rowboat Fox, in which Herbo and Frank Samuelson, the young men of Branchport, N. J., rowed across the Atlantic, arriving at the Scilly Islands on August 1, after a fifty days' passage, left the latter morning for Havre, where the voyage will be finished.

Massacre of Mussulmans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—Official advices say that the Cretan insurgents have massacred 1,800 Mussulman families living in the Kenouria district, and that 1,800 of the Mussulmans have been killed. The date of the massacre is not given.

Scots Dine Minneapolis Officers.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3.—The municipal authorities this evening gave a dinner to the officers of the United States warship Minneapolis. Many speeches expressing the fraternal feeling between England and the United States were made.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The second trial of Capt. Lothaire, the Belgian officer who was tried and acquitted at Berne for having executed the English trader Stokes because the latter was alleged to have sold arms and ammunition to the natives, was begun at Brussels yesterday.

—The British steamer Loughrigg Holme, at Liverpool, picked up on July 23 two men from the fishing schooner Norma, off Cape Ann. They had been separated from their boat during the fog on the Banks.

—Capt. Carter of the British steamer Carnwell, at Colon from Baltimore, has died from smallpox. His body will be buried at sea.

—It is stated that the Pope is confined to his apartments by an attack of rheumatism.

MAD FINE STORIES IN THE SHIP.

Suspicion of Customs Officers Aroused —Brandy and Oil Seized.

The uncommonly large quantity and exceedingly choice quality of the "ship's stores" aboard the Italian bark Nemesi is now engaging the attention of the New-York customs authorities, in addition to a very commonplace case of smuggling, which was readily detected.

The vessel reached this port from Genoa July 27, in command of Capt. G. Maggiola. It brought consignments of Italian marbles, some wines, oils, and other Italian delicacies.

Special Treasury Agents Sullivan and Hussy, in looking over the vessel, were astonished to find that the quantity of "ship's stores" which Capt. Maggiola had laid in for the voyage nearly equaled the entire consigned cargo. There were fine brandies, oils, cordials, and cheeses sufficient almost to stock a first-class ocean steamship for a voyage across the Atlantic.

The goods were of an unusually expensive quality, but the Italian Captain and his mates insisted that all of the "stores" were for use on board ship.

The customs officers searched the vessel closely and found concealed in hatchways and in out-of-the-way corners, in various small lots, sixty-three cases of brandy and 17 cases of olive oil. These goods were carefully wrapped up and addressed to persons in Boston. They were seized and taken to the Custom House yesterday. The Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer, after a hearing, decided that all of the goods had been smuggled in, and in addition to confiscating the cargo, imposed a fine on the vessel.

The question of excess of ship's stores will come up for future consideration. The customs officers regard with suspicion Capt. Maggiola's story that his large stock of fine liquors and oils, cheese, &c., is for the personal use of the Nemesi's officers and men.

FOUND DYING IN A HAY MOW.

Andrew Smith Had Been Given or Had Taken Carbolic Acid.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 3.—Coroner E. J. Scheik will hold an inquest into the cause of death of Andrew Smith, whose body he viewed last night. Smith was farmer in the Queens County jail. According to the story told by George Fowler, by whom he was employed, Smith went to Glen Cove Saturday for a load of straw to feed and returned about 1 o'clock P. M. Then Smith, who is a bachelor, told the housekeeper, Mrs. Charles Rehilles, she had company. A buggy was driven to a neighbor's house, and Smith went to work in the field, while the returned with the horse not to be seen. When quitting time came he was not to be found, but after a search he was found in a hay mow gasping for breath. Dr. Hyatt was summoned, but Smith was dead when he reached the farm. He instructed whom he reached the farm. He instructed for the Coroner.

Dr. Hyatt could not tell for the Coroner. It appears that Fowler did not do as he was told, and last night the physician summoned that official. The Coroner ordered an autopsy, in which carbolic acid. Can guess as to how Fowler and the housekeeper. The Coroner found to-day that the stories did not exactly agree, and decided to hold an inquest.

POST OFFICE TOO NEAR HIS SALOON.

Residents of Syosett Object to the New Postmaster's Business.

JERICHO, L. I., Aug. 3.—The residents of Syosett, or at least some of them, are greatly agitated over the appointment of John R. De Vine as Postmaster of the village. He is a Democrat, but politics had nothing to do with the objections made to his appointment. He succeeds a Democrat, Charles A. Van Sise. The trouble is that the new Postmaster sells liquor, and that the new location of the Post Office, in place of business, and the Post Office are close together, and the people fear there will be an order of whisky and beer about the Post Office before long to offend the sensitive nostrils.

It is claimed by the objectors that the new location of the Post Office is not such a one as they desire. Liquor is sold in the same building, on the same floor, and the Post Office proper is separated from the room where liquor is sold by a tall partition, the only other by a tall partition, the only other by a common stoop and no railing to separate the saloon part of the stoop from the Post Office portion. The residents who object to the new Post Office say they will have their mail sent to another Post Office.

Held the Detective Prisoner.

Matthew Dorsea of 1,238 First Avenue was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of violating the excise law on Sunday. Special Detective Schwartz of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had an exciting time when he made the arrest. After he had secured the prisoner, he got himself locked in the place with the door missing from the door. A big mastiff dog also threatened to make it unpleasant for the detective. The timely arrival of reinforcements aided in securing his release, and the prisoner was taken to the station house.

Jumped to Avoid Arrest.

John Foster of 555 West Forty-fourth Street was discovered last evening leaving the house at 529 West Thirty-sixth Street with a stolen clock under his arm. Policeman Wilkisman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station gave chase, and Foster ran back into the house. Running down the rear yard, where the policeman found him bleeding from a wound in the head. His injury, however, was not severe, and after he had received attention at Roosevelt Hospital Foster was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Charges of Bad Faith in Litigation.

The answer of William E. Midgley, formerly President of the American Casualty Insurance Company, to a suit brought against him by the Boston and Maine Railroad, was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Midgley charges that the suit is brought for the purpose of further dissipating the funds of the insurance company, and is not brought in good faith. Midgley also alleges that a large part of $2,000,000 worth of good assets formerly belonging to the company had been wasted, and that this action is brought for the purpose of further getting rid of the funds.

Want to Sell Lands to the State.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—The Assembly special committee appointed to inspect the lands offered for sale to the State convened in regular session to-day at the United States Hotel and granted a hearing to the following persons, who have Adirondack lands they wish to sell to the State: G. H. Freeman of West Troy, Richard Donovan of Malone, the Rev. Sidney Wilder of Wayne County, Thomas St. John Lockwood of Boonville, James Carscadden of Minerva, and J. Wendell of Glens Falls. In all, these owners represent about 20,000 acres situated in Hamilton, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer Counties.

Robbed of the Clothes They Wore.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—John Corbett and Charles Marcus called at the police station to-day and said that they started to steal a ride from Jersey City to Philadelphia in a box car. When near Metuchen tramps entered the car and forced them, at the point of pistols, to hand over all the money they had, and then made them disrobe. The tramps took their good clothes and left them the rags in which they appeared. The train was moving by that time, and they were forced to leap off. Both were scratched and cut by their falls.

Escaped from Bellevue Hospital.

Maggie Leg, twenty years old, who is supposed to live at 405 East Twenty-fourth Street, who was a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital, escaped last night by the help of two unknown men. Maggie on March 30 was sentenced to the island for 160 days for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Deuel. She was transferred from the Workhouse to Bellevue Hospital July 28, and was assigned to help as nurse in Ward 7. With the help of the men she scaled the hospital wall.

NEWPORT COTTAGERS WIN

COGGESHALL AVENUE REMAINS A PRIVATE DRIVEWAY.

Aldermen Decide, by a Vote of 3 to 2, Not to Accede to the Petition of Citizens to Make the Avenue a Thoroughfare—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Particular Interest in the Matter—Social Incidents of the Day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Summer residents to-day won their battle in the fight to retain Coggeshall Avenue, which runs through the heart of the cottage colony, as a private way.

A petition, signed by fifty persons, asking that the street be declared a public highway was before the Board of Aldermen. Francis B. Peckham and ex-Senator William P. Sheffield presented remonstrances from millionaire cottagers owning the way, who were afraid that if it were made public trolley cars would soon run through it, and excursionists would invade their district, and particularly the peace and quiet of Bailey's Beach, their private bathing ground.

Among the remonstrants were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, L. Townsend Burden, Walter L. Kane, William Cutting, Jr., F. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Marion Cutting, William S. Wells, David H. King, Jr., Samuel P. Barger, Robert Goelet, H. H. Cook, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Hermana Oelrichs, Mary A. O'Brien, and Susan Hoffman of New-York; Nathaniel Thayer, John R. Ford, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, of Boston, and Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia.

Mr. Peckham said that Cornelius Vanderbilt was particularly anxious regarding the matter and wanted no party feeling over it. He wished to be understood as desiring what he felt was for the best interests of the citizens of Newport, one of which he considered himself. Mr. Peckham said that other cottagers felt as did Mr. Vanderbilt.

The board voted, 3 to 2, to give the petitioners leave to withdraw.

A serious breach between Summer residents and Newport citizens was imminent. The wealthy owners will probably create a fund for the care of the road, which will adjust the matter satisfactorily.

The stockholders of Newport Casino held the final of their two annual meetings to-day. There was no opposition to the Governors, whose terms expired, and they were re-elected for four more years. They are the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, Nathaniel Thayer, Ogden Goelet, and Henry A. C. Taylor.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice gave a charming musicale at Beaulieu this afternoon, at which a hundred cottagers were present. Mme. Clementine De Vere sang, accompanied by her husband, Señor Sapio. Mlle. Arbelle recited in French and English. The hostess was assisted in receiving by her daughters. Tea was served on the lawn.

Mrs. John Trompson Spencer entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Stanley Morgan, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind had large dinner parties.

Cottagers are very much interested in an amateur minstrel performance to be given at the Casino Aug. 19 for the benefit of the Day Nursery of New-York. The patronesses are Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Laura Post, Mrs. William Cammell, Mrs. John La Farge, Mrs. Daniel G. Fearing, Mrs. James Roche Beekman, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clemeline Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. George H. Hoffman, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Baroness Schlere, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Hermana Oelrichs, Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. William F. Harden.

James J. Van Alen is to improvise a ballroom on his pawn for the coming-out party of his daughter, Aug. 18. A floor will be covered with a tent, the walls of which will be pulated scenery.

Eugene Higgins arrived to-day on the steam yacht Grienna. He will remain till the close of the season. Eliot Gregory has also arrived for the Summer, which he will spend with Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin. The Viscountess de Frederic and her son, the Duke de Bressac, of Paris, will arrive at the New Cliffs Hotel Wednesday. Guest of George Paget, of England is the guest of his brother, Admiral Hugh Paget.

Mrs. Ward McAllister, to-day rented the Lyman cottage, Leroy Avenue, for the rest of the season.

Ambassador Eustis has taken Cottage No. 6, connected with the New Cliffs Hotel, and will arrive for the season Wednesday.

J. G. Capose, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, has arrived at Bellevue Lodge for the season.

The performance of "As You Like It" on the lawn of the Casino will be on Saturday evening. The stage will be among the trees at the back of the band stand, and will be lighted by ruddiness lights, the audience being seated on the lawn.

The performance will be given under the patronage of Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Herman O. Vanderbilt, Miss Virginia Fair, J. J. Van Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Taylor, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Stuart M. Brice, Almeric Hugh Paget, Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, Baron and Baroness Seillere, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Wetherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. William Tucker, Jr., R. J. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Clark, F. I. Percival, R. Sapio, Mrs. Clemeniine De Vere Sapio, Miss Christeman, and Miss Marsh of New-York; James Donohue, James Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Robertson of Brooklyn; Mrs. M. S. Smith, Miss Helen Smith, and Mrs. W. V. Moore of Detroit; C. G. Gorham of Chicago; Mr. W. Griffin of Haverhill, Mass.; Walter Hidden and F. H. Hidden of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Miller of Worcester; F. Worht of Worcester; Mrs. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Fair, Miss Davies, George Griswold, second, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Thomas McCaleb, George P. Messery, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Brooks, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Count and Countess Orlowski, Milton Barger, I. T. Burden, Jr., Harry Havemeyer, the Misses Blight, Atherton Blight, Mrs. Frederick E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Philip Huss, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Hall, H. R. Winthrop, J. C. Gray, Jr., William Starr Miller, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, McDougall Hawkes, and Fernando Yznaga.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Robinson, Eliot Gregory, Lord Keller, and Eugene Higgins of New-York, and C. F. R. Richardson of Washington.

Arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Mrs. Clement G. Smith, John S. Lorbain, Philip S. F. Randolph, W. J. Augen, F. T. Field, Philadelphia; W. and Edward Conner of Providence; Cyrus S. and S. W. Tabor of Providence; Cyrus S. Steere of Shreveport, La.; Mrs. K. D. Van Bonnfroat of Pittsburg; Miss Ellen E. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dodge, and Charles Rogers, Jr., of Germantown; S. M. Barker, George H. Lasile, and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Williams of New-York; C. L. Wallcott, George Howard, and Reeve Lewis of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Finley Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Morris Whitridge and John Whitridge of Baltimore; Miss Anna J. Harris of Pomfret.

Another brilliant dance at the Casino was held to-night, a large company being present.

Miss Julia Grant was charming in pink-flowered silk.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was gowned in white satin with dainty lavender bows.

Miss Van Alen's gown was one of the richest of the evening. It was of Nile green silk. Her jewels were pearls.

Miss Kate Brice wore pale blue, with crimson girdle. Miss Daisy Post's gown was of white satin with pink bows at the shoulders.

Present, among others, were:

Eugene Higgins, Mrs. George A. Converse, the Misses Converse, Reginald Brooks, Roderick Terry, T. Sanford Beatty, John Cadwalader, Richard Peters, Potter Palmer, Jr., C. C. Stillman, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, S. Heckshers, H. D. Cleveland, the Misses Cadwalader, James A. Stillman, Mrs. William Post, the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin, Hamilton, William A. Duer, Miss Katharine Duer, John R. Drexel, Miss Bradhurst, Honore Palmer, J. Barton Willing, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. John Dandrews, the Misses Brice, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, J. J. Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, J. J. Van Alen, Miss Clapp, Miss Fair, Miss Davies, George Griswold, second, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Thomas McCaleb, George P. Messery, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Brooks, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., Count and Countess Orlowski, Milton Barger, I. T. Burden, Jr., Harry Havemeyer, the Misses Blight, Atherton Blight, Mrs. Frederick E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Philip Huss, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Hall, H. R. Winthrop, J. C. Gray, Jr., William Starr Miller, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, McDougall Hawkes, and Fernando Yznaga.

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BENZINE ENDANGERS MANY LIVES.

A Building Badly Damaged by Mrs. Sullivan's Carelessness.

A can of benzine exploded in a small dry goods store on the ground floor of 2,295 Eighth Avenue yesterday morning and caused a fire which for a time endangered several buildings and imperiled the lives of twenty or more persons.

Mrs. Z. C. Sullivan is the proprietress of the store and lives in the rooms above. Next to her is the paint and oil store of Gustav Boflinger, who lives on the third floor, and in the two apartments above these live Olaf Jerkeusen and Thomas Sands.

While at work making a dress, Mrs. Sullivan, who is a widow, struck a match to light a gas stove, and carelessly threw the match on the floor, where lay a pile of paper and flannel rags wet with benzine. The rags and paper ignited at once. With a scream, Mrs. Sullivan seized her three-year-old child in her arms and, delaying a moment to gather her insurance and business papers, ran into the street.

A three-quart can of benzine stood on the floor near the blazing pile, and had she delayed a moment longer she would have met a frightful death, for as she stepped upon the sidewalk the can burst with a terrific noise, filling the whole room with smoke and flames. The thin partition between the two stores burned through in a moment or two, and more quickly than it can be told the cans of paint and oil were in a blaze.

Boflinger made his escape without waiting to get anything, and ran up Eighth Avenue crying fire. Policemen Howe and Meehan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station sent out an alarm and hurried to the scene just in time to stop Mrs. Sullivan from re-entering the building to get some papers which she had left. At the first cry of fire the people in the upper stories ran down the stairways to the second floor and thence by the fire-escape ladders to the yard.

In spite of all that the firemen could do, the two stores were completely gutted. The flames burned the stairway in the lower hall and made their way up to the fourth floor through the hall and airshaft, gutting the second and third floors and doing considerable damage on the fourth.

Mrs. Sullivan estimates the damage done to her furniture and stock at $8,000, all of which is covered by insurance. Boflinger's loss is $1,500, with no insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000 more.

LEAVES HIM IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Mrs. Campbell Will Not Remove Her Recreant Husband's Body.

Mrs. Adele Campbell of 1328 South Twenty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, called at the Morgue yesterday and looked at the photograph of the man who was found floating in the East River at Pier 45 on July 25. She was informed also that the initials "C. C." were tattooed upon the left forearm of the man.

Mrs. Campbell said that the man was her husband, Thomas F. Campbell, a jeweler, thirty-six years old at the time of his death. She said that he deserted her and their two children in Philadelphia about six years ago, and that she had not seen him since. Before he left her she had been in good circumstances, having a jewelry establishment on Sixth Street, in Philadelphia, but became dissipated and finally lost nearly all his money and property.

Campbell's remains were buried in Potter's Field, on Hart's Island, July 28. Mrs. Campbell said she did not care to remove the remains, but simply wished to secure a death certificate from the Coroners' office, in order that she might place her two children in the Girard College in Philadelphia. She was informed of the death of her husband by her sister, who lives in this city.

DOG BITES POLICEMAN THREE TIMES

His Aim Was Poor, and While He Shot the Dog Bit.

John Dougherty, six years old, of 19 Harper's Court, Brooklyn, while playing on Jay Street yesterday was bitten on one of his hands by a vagrant dog. An ambulance was summoned, the wound was dressed, and the boy ran home.

Capt. O'Reilly of the Adams Street Police Station was told about the dog, and sent Patrolman John Cox to kill it. He was told that it was seeking shelter under the stoop of 212 Jay Street.

The patrolman entered the area without fear and saw the dog. He took deliberate aim and fired. The dog howled with pain and then jumped at the policeman and buried his teeth in one of his hands. Another shot was fired, and in the struggle the dog managed to bite the policeman twice more. The dog was eventually killed, and then the officer went to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he had his wounds cauterized by the surgeon.

Capt. O'Reilly does not believe the dog was mad, but thinks it had become ugly because the boys had teased it.

Second Edition at Casino.

The second edition of "In Gay New-York" was begun last night at the Casino before a large audience. A number of well-known members of the theatrical profession who are now summering in this vicinity appeared in the street scene as members of the cast, and flash-light pictures of the performance were taken. There were several new features introduced, which will no doubt serve to make the edition fully as popular as was the first of the clever sketch.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS

—Manager Amberg's new bill in the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden, was vastly entertaining. It included Nini Dirandancer; Stuart, Kellie Sylvester, Meyer Cosell, Vera Doré, Valto, Lucio, Meyer Cosell, Vera Doré, Valto, Lucio, Ed Russhen, and Kupo's sheus of trained cats, rabbits, pigeons, rats, mice, and canary birds. There was a large audience in attendance. A flash-light photograph of the audience will be taken to-night.

—In Koster & Bial's open-air roof garden Leon Clemant, the animal trainer, gave a unique entertainment, entitled "Farm and Forest." He showed marvelous results with trained dogs, cats, pigs, pigeons, ducks, and chickens. The evening's programme included the Rogers brothers, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Pitrot, Nellie Seymour, Eleanor Falk, Mlle. Carrie, the Fenz brothers, Joe Flynn, and the Misses Crews and Lawrence.

—The programme presented in Madison Square Roof Garden last night included the Manola Four, in an amusing travesty on "Trilby"; Maud Raymond, Caroline Hull, Press Elolridge, O'Brien and Wright, the four Gardners, Bennetto and Reto, Lottie West Saymonds, the Beaumont sisters, and the Aeolian Trio.

—Camp was the new attraction in the Casino Roof Garden last night. He is termed "the male Yaw," because of his excedingly high voice. The programme also included Lizzie Wilson, Gilmore and Leonard, Dan Waldron, Dorothy Drew, Will West, Kate Rooney, the Larecht sisters, and George H. Wood.

—Fregoli, the wonderful performer, continued his unbroken record of success in Hammerstein's Olympia last night. Rachel Walker and a long bill of other capable people completed the programme. The roof garden continues its popularity, and "standing room only" is of nightly occurrence.

—In Keith's Union Square Theatre there was an interesting programme, which was made up of acts for all tastes. Among the performers were the Rossow midgets, the brothers Detroit, the Acme Four, Elsme and Leon, Frank Bell, the Claflin sisters, Vilia Sayne, and Sam Weston.

—A large audience enjoyed the programme in Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night. Among the performers were Leola Mitchell, Lillian Kennedy, James Kennedy, G. H. Adams, Fields and Lewis, Tyrene and Evalene, and the Pantzer brothers.

—A great crowd viewed the wax figures of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan in the Eden Musée last night. The figures are given a prominent position in the central hall. The orchestral concert entertained a large audience.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—A brick block in Waco, Texas, occupied by Reynolds & Co., livery stable; John L. Brookenborough, feed store; Bement & Son, machinery, buggies, and wagons, and by the Waverly Hotel, was burned Sunday. Several horses were roasted to death. The losses on buildings and contents will aggregate $80,000; and the insurance will reach about 50 per cent. of the loss.

—The Tourist Cycle Company's works, in Syracuse, were burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000; fully insured. A second fire occurred in Syracuse at the same time, by which three dwelling houses were damaged. Loss, $3,000; insured.

WORKING ON HIS LETTER

MAJOR McKINLEY PASSES A QUIET DAY AT HIS HOME IN CANTON.

Ex-Senator Bruce Says the Republicans Will Carry Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Both the Virginias—Negroes Loyal to the Ticket—The Reception to Bryan in the Home of His Opponent—The Ohio Campaign.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Major McKinley has had a few days of quiet and is turning over in his mind the points which he thinks of discussing in his letter of acceptance. He will not, however, aim to have his letter ready for publication for three or four weeks.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi was one of the callers on Major McKinley to-day. He is familiar with the political situation throughout the South and thinks Major McKinley will carry Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Said he: "It will be found that the Democratic politicians in the Southern States until recently have been able to keep the South solid. Hereafter the progressive elements of the South will take such action as will advance the material prosperity of that section. They want a protective tariff that will build up that section, that will invite the manufacturers and do for the States what it has done for the great North, East, and West. They look upon Major McKinley as the apostle of protection. They also want sound money instead of depreciated silver dollars, and they regard Major McKinley as the embodiment of that idea also. The colored voters of the country, both North and South, are enthusiastically supporting Major McKinley. They know him to be their friend. There has not been a single public issue touching the rights of the colored people for the last quarter of a century in which he has not shown his interest in their behalf."

There is ample reason for the belief that Mr. Bruce, himself a representative colored man, has not overestimated the interest of his race in Major McKinley. A mass of correspondence from the Southern and Middle States, which has been received in Canton since the St. Louis Convention, indicates with clearness that the colored voters are disposed to be loyal supporters of the Republican ticket.

Much interest in the opening meeting of the Ohio campaign, which has been announced for Aug. 15, is manifested here. Many active McKinley men in both parties talk of going to Columbus, and it is likely that a large delegation from the country will attend. Senator Foraker and Senator Sherman will be the chief speakers, and some orators of prominence from the West will also be heard. Thomas B. Reed of Maine wants to be present at the opening of the Ohio campaign, but he has written Major McKinley that serious business engagements will make it impossible for him to leave the East at this time. He will speak in Ohio later in the campaign.

A local evening paper says:

It is expected that Bryan will pass through Canton next Monday, and Chairman Jones of the Bryan National Committee is said to have asked that an effort be made to make a big Bryan demonstration at the Canton station for political effect. No one in authority would take the publications out the opinion has been deeply expressed that agents of the committee are at work in the city arranging for a spectacular display, and an effort has been made to impress the people of the United States with the belief that there is a large free-silver element in this city and county. A Bryan club was organized last week, and it has been steadily exploited in many places and speeches. It consists of forty members, a part of whom are Democrats. There was a large audience in attendance. A flash-light photograph of the audience will be taken to-night.

—In Koster & Bial's open-air roof garden Leon Clemant, the animal trainer, gave a unique entertainment, entitled "Farm and Forest." He showed marvelous results with trained dogs, cats, pigs, pigeons, ducks, and chickens. The evening's programme included the Rogers brothers, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Pitrot, Nellie Seymour, Eleanor Falk, Mlle. Carrie, the Fenz brothers, Joe Flynn, and the Misses Crews and Lawrence.

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WYOMING FOR McKINLEY.

People There Think Republican Party Is Silver's Best Friend.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, in an interview to-day, said:

"A majority of the people of Wyoming are silver men, regardless of what party they belong to, but the Republicans of Wyoming are Republicans first. Senator Woicott expressed the position of the Republicans of my State in his address of yesterday as well as it could be stated. While they are for free coinage, the Republicans of Wyoming realize there are other issues at stake in this campaign which are vital to the prosperity of the country. For instance, Wyoming is a great sheep-raising State, and the policy of free wool has been ruinous to that industry.

"Above all, the general sentiment of the Republicans of my State is that, in spite of the Democratic platform and the protestations of its candidate, the Republican Party is, after all, the best friend of silver, and if it is ever recognized at the mints of the country again it will be through the medium of the Republican Party.

"There have been no defections from the party, of prominent workers at least. There are always some changes noted in Presidential years, but the working force of the party has remained intact for the reasons stated. What isolated defections there have been have been made up by accessions from the other parties, and we anticipate that McKinley will carry Wyoming by fully the usual party majority, if not a little more."

A SOUND-MONEY FIGHT.

The Republican Congressional Committee Shaping Its Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Republican campaign is being shaped by the Congressional Committee upon the assumption that the money question is a live one. The offers from all sides of documents on finance indicate the interest in this topic, and the labors of the committee are directed to the distribution of sound-money arguments among the German voters.

Nearly all the German newspapers are for sound money already, and they will assist in impressing all Germans who have money in or in banks, or in life insurance, or in building and loan associations, in which they are liberal investors all over the country, with the importance of maintaining the stability of values by sticking to the gold standard.

Boycott on Payne Raised.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Organized labor will not ask for the removal of Henry C. Payne from the National Republican Executive Committee. Agitation in that respect has been dropped by the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly after a review of the evidence. The Milwaukee trades unions have officially requested a discontinuance of hostility to Mr. Payne. The attempt to prejudice wage earners against the Wisconsin Committeeman was defeated at a regular meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly at Bricklayers' Hall.

Two Policemen to be Investigated.

Inspector Cortright said yesterday that he would investigate the arrest of Michael McCole, who keeps a saloon hotel at 45 Carmine Street, and concerning whom Policemen Sims and Cronin of the Charles Street Station made contradictory statements before Magistrate Deuel, at Jefferson Market Court. The policemen charged that the saloon keeper violated the excise law. Magistrate Deuel said that some one was lying, and

A VICTORY FOR BEN EDER

BUT DUTCH SKATER GAVE HIM A HARD RACE AT BRIGHTON.

Four of the Favorites and Two Well-Backed Second Choices Won the Races Yesterday—The Favorites were Cromwell, Ben Eder, Tragedian, and Clymena, and the Second Choices, Belle Dick and Crimen—Salmak a Bad Investment.

The feature of the sport at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday was the handicap, at a mile and an eighth, in which M. F. Dwyer's colt Ben Eder, the much-talked-of three-year-old, was a starter. By the adjustment of the weights he was compelled to give weight to each of the quartet that started against him. As each of these was a horse of the selling-plate class, this was not much of an effort on paper, but when it came to the actual contest it proved to be quite an effort.

The weather was delightful for the racegoers and the horses alike, the track was fast, and, in spite of the "variations of form," regarding which so much has been said, the speculation was lively on each of the six races. "The talent," as the heavy bettors are called, are persistent in their chase after the elusive dollars. They got some of them in the Ben Eder race, but they won their money by the smallest possible margin, and, had the jockeys on Ben Eder and Dutch Skater been reversed, they would not have won at all. What they did win they owe entirely to Sims.

As usual when one of "Mike" Dwyer's horses is in a race, Ben Eder was made an odds-on favorite, with Dutch Skater a hot second choice, and the rest outsiders. When the horses were sent away, Chugnut went to the front and made the pace, with Dutch Skater running in second place and Ben Eder following. They ran thus for three-quarters of a mile, when Chugnut, having shot his bolt, began falling to the rear. That left Dutch Skater in the lead, a position which he held until well into the stretch. Then came a terrific drive to the end. Ben Eder winning by a head, Soldier Boy Jimmie Sims was stronger for the finish than was little Cal Shilling, who rode Dutch Skater. There was a great sigh of relief from the plungers when Ben Eder's number went up. It will probably be some time before they back Ben Eder at odds-on to beat any sort of a race horse after that showing, however.

In the fifth race, which followed the Ben Eder race, Tragedian, rather a lukewarm favorite, won very cleverly from Slow Poke, a 15-to-1 chance. Meadowthorpe, once more well backed, led until the horses were well into the stretch, when he collapsed and finished a poor third. Salmak, on which there was a big plunge by what is known as "the combination crowd," never showed any speed and was last all the way.

The other races were a pretty "doggy" lot, as a whole, but at the round-up, after the day's sport was ended, it was found that four of the favorites had won, and that the other two were won by the second choices, which is a fairly good record for any track.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, for three-year olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500. Time—1:42.

1—Cromwell, A. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Flavina, 110 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Hill)

2—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 8, 112, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Eclipse, W. Harris's b. h., 7, 120 to 1.....(Speedy)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Time, 1:43½, 1:43, 1:42½, 1:42, 1:42.

SECOND RACE.—One half mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—0:50.

1—Jack Dick, T. F. Shinebra's b. c., by Magdalena-Rosella, 105, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Griggett)

2—Miss Alphonse, Trowbridge's ch. f., 105, 5 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)

3—Cornerstone, J. J. Summers's ch. f., 105, 2 to 1 and even.....(Ballard)

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Miriam M., 105, 15 to 1, (Gibson); Venita, 105, 10 to 1, (Garrison); Mauritius, 105, 6 to 1, (Sims); Sister Secret, 105, 20 to 1, (Cleary); Mrs. Langtry Miss Lillian, 105, 20 to 1, (Doherty); Purple Jacket, 105, 20 to 1, (Wilson); Diana's Daughter, 105, 12 to 1, (Lambley); and Kate McCollum, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Brien) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, purse $600. Time—1:29.

1—Crimea, D. Higgins's ch. f., 5 years, by Algerine—Calabiana, 99 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hewitt)

2—Rosalind, Sinclewood Stables's ch. c., 4, 110, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

3—Royal Princess, S. Stedeker's b. f., 3, 95, 40 to 1.....(Garrigan)

Won by a neck, a length and a half between second and third.

Darien, 4, 107, 6 to 5, (Hill); Florena Hubbard, 5, 98, 20 to 1, (Powers); Irksome, 4, 93, 30 to 1, (Gardner); Evening Chimes, 5, 95, 20 to 1, (Leahy); Mamie Algol, 4, 94, 30 to 1, (Goode); Kalula, 4, 96, 30 to 1, (Weber); Stracta, 2, 91, 15 to 1, (Ulrich); Merrymaker, 5, 101, 40 to 1, (Healy); and Invisible, 6, 98, 30 to 1, (Keefe), also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap; purse $600. Time—1:56½.

1—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Force-Workmanship, 107 pounds, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 7, 96, 18 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—Marcus O. Anderson's b. h., 7, 108, 20 to 1.....(Sheedy)

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

Volley, 3, 102, 15 to 1, (Clayton); and Chagnut, 3, 93, 20 to 1, (Forbes), also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $600. Time—1:16¾.

1—Tragedian, J. R. and F. P. Keene's ch. c., by Export-Vera, 103 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Clayton)

2—Slow Poke, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 113, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Griffin)

3—Meadowthorpe, S. O. Pepper's b. c., 113, 4 to 1.....(Gardner)

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

Arabian, 103, 15 to 1, (Littlefield); King Bon, 103, 40 to 1, (Healy); and Salmak, 103, 8 to 5, (Hill), also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-old maidens. Purse $600. Time—0:50½.

1—Clymena, J. E. Madden's br. f., by Hanover-Laura Stone, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)

2—Barrymore, W. Lakeland's ch. f., 105, 3 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Harris)

3—Protean, B. K. Knowlton's b. c., 105, 8 to 1.....(Coyle)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Carnegie, 105, 10 to 1, (Hill); Merry Saint, 105, 4 to 1, (Littlefield); Tayline, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Leary); Otta Chance, 105, 30 to 1, (Powers); Zeddie, 105, 15 to 1, (Keefe); Tea Leaf, 105, 10 to 1, (Hewitt); Anna M. H., 105, 15 to 1, (Sheedy) and Agnes S., 105, 8 to 1, (Clayton), also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dalgretta, 109 pounds; Hama, 109; Maple Prince, 105; Right Royal, 102; Inheritance, 109; Nockbarren, 109; McIntyre, 106; Marathon, 102; Karma, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Tempestuous, 105 pounds; Taranto, 103; Sulson, 100; Florian, 100; Squire Gilham, 98; Conspirator, 93; Tragedy, 95; Sir Frederic, 103; Successful, 102; Brighton, 100; Russler, 98; Wyalusing, 98; Second Chance, 95.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ajax, 112 pounds; Sir Francis, 108; The Dragon, 101; Premier, 95; Proud Song, 108; Kennel, 107; Defender, 101; Chagnut, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Wave Crest Stakes. Six furlongs. Formal, 110 pounds; Beldemere, 107; Time, 104; Silver II., 100; Premier, 95; Irish Reel, 106; Glenmoyne, 106; Sherlock, 100; Zanone, 99; Refugee, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—The Distaff Stakes. For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs. Cleophas, 120 pounds; Sultana, 115; Lady Mitchell, 110; Minnie Alphonse, 103; Winged Foot, 120; Lady Louise, 110; Miss Prim, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Gotham, 122 pounds; The Winner, 109; Captain T., 104; Lehman, 101; Premier, 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Eclare, 112 pounds; Galileo, 112; Contrition, 107; Tom Crowell, 105; Heresy, 100; Brandywine, 112; Mangrove, 109; Lustre, 107; Venetia II., 105.

FAST RACING IN HARNESS.

Two Pacers Lower Their Records by Six Seconds at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3.—The Grand Circuit meeting opened on the course of the Columbus Driving Association very auspiciously this afternoon. The weather was ideal, the track in fine condition, and the attendance flattering. The feature of the racing was the remarkable time made in the first two heats of the 2:14 pace, the winning horses lowering their records by nearly 6 seconds. The summaries:

2:20 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,500.

Squeezer, b. g., by McEwen, dam Lucy, (Garrety).....4 2 1 1 1

Gerrie McGregor, (Wilkes).....6 5 3 2 2

Red Star, (Dickerson).....5 6 2 3 3

Ben, (McDonald).....3 3 4 4 4

Walter S., (Lyons).....1 1 Dis

Billy Post, (Bocock).....	£ 4	5	Dis
Kate Spencer, (Greer).....	Dis		

Time—2:15¼, 2:18¾, 2:16¼, 2:14¾, 2:16.

2:14 Pace.—Purse $1,600.

Half Cloud, br. h., by Herschel, dam Favorite Wilkes, (Rush)..	1	2	9	1	2	1
Mocking Boy, br. g., by Mambrino King, dam Mabel A., (Greer).....	3	1	3	10	1	2
Josie B., b. m., by Chatterbox, (Hickok).....	2	8	1	2	3	3
Billy C., (Murphy).....	4	3	2	3	6	ro
Chief Justice, (Raybold).....	8	4	8	5	4	ro
Marietta Wilkes, (Kay).....	7	7	4	5	7	ro
Love, (Lingner).....	5	10	7	6	9	ro
Tillie Herr, (Pollitt).....	6	6	6	8	8	ro
Viotta, (Zimmer).....	9	9	10	4	5	ro
Dawson Lake, (Ketcham).....	10	5	5	7	ro	

Time—2:08½; 2:08¼; 2:12¼; 2:08½; 2:10; 2:11¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished;) purse $1,500.

Boronaise, (Grove).....	8	10	11
Esporto Rex, (Hall).....	11	11	10
Greenfield Boy, (Boyce).....	10	6	dis
Store, (Creer).....	6	7	7
Bowman, br. Moquette, (Beechy).....	2	1	2
Milburn, (Somerman).....	13	2	10
Ekrell, (Curtis).....	3	9	8
Philorides, (Jamison).....	8	3	3
L. L., (McDonald).....	9	8	4
Maud Barrett, (Evans).....	7	4	6
Pellciona, (G. Evans).....	5	5	5
Mild Cloud, ch. h. (Swearinger).....	12	12	9
Black Steth, (Bush).....	1	dis	

Time—2:15¼; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

Lorillard Horses Won Three Races.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Pierre Lorillard's horses were very much in evidence at the Hurst Park races to-day. His gelding Draco, by The Sailor Prince-Darya, won the Priory two-year-old plate at five furlongs, his three-year-old colt King of Bohemia II. won the Walton selling plate at a mile, and his Diukka, a three-year-old colt, by The Sailor Prince-Rizpah, had a walk-over in the mile plate. Enoch Wishard's Ramapo ran third to Yards and Golden Slipper in the Hurst Park Holiday Handicap at a mile. In each case the American horses were favorites in the betting.

Huggin Sells Some Racers.

A dispatch from California announces that R. L. Rose, the bookmaker, has purchased from J. E. Haggin twelve two-year-olds and a three-year-old filly by Zorso. They will be raced by Rose at the California meetings this Fall and Winter.

A VICTORY FOR NEW-YORK.

The Reorganized Club Played Without an Error and Batted Well.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Brooklyn, 6.

Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Baltimore, 7; Washington, 0.

Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 10.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	62	20	.681
Baltimore	57	27	.679
Cleveland	56	31	.644
Chicago	52	39	.571
Pittsburg	47	39	.547
Boston	46	39	.541
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Brooklyn	39	47	.453
Washington	34	48	.415
New-York	35	50	.412
St. Louis	28	60	.318
Louisville	22	62	.262

Despite the fact that Greater New-York's entries in the baseball pennant race are hopelessly out of the hunt, there was considerable interest shown in the meeting between them at Eastern Park yesterday. This was the result, no doubt, of the close contest for local prestige, each club having won four games from the other.

Honors were even, therefore, when the Brooklyns and New-Yorks toed the scratch for the decisive game. A crowd of about 3,000 "rooters" looked on. The day was perfect for the National sport.

Joyce and Beckley received the applause of the "fans" as if it were really due them, and the game went on. It might as well be stated here that the New-Yorks won with plenty to spare, and that they returned home over the big bridge a happy and contented lot. The score was 10 to 6.

The Polo-Ground men began early to whack the ball, and as delivered from the hand of "Bill" Kennedy of Ohio they found it an easy and pleasant task. Their hits netted one run in the first inning and a half dozen in the second—enough to win with, as the sequel shows, but in the fourth and ninth innings three more were added to the collection by way of giving good measure. Big "Mike" Sullivan started out to do the work for the former Giants in the pitching department, and his strong right arm did fairly well for a little while in the sixth inning when the homeliest star on the diamond relieved him, and finished out the game. Daub relieved Kennedy in the second inning, and did better than the Buckeye boy.

In the first inning the Brooklyns came dangerously near to scoring the score, getting three runs across the plate. The New-Yorks fielded in greatly improved form, and not a single error was charged to the team. Beckley covered the initial bag, and got credit for three base hits. The other new man, Joyce, beat him out in the matter of hits, getting one more than the former Pirate. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b	1	3	3	8	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	3	1	1	0	
V. Haffm., cf	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		
Ternan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	Daly, rf	2	2	4	3	0		
Joyce, 3b	2	4	2	5	0	0		Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	2	3	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	0		Anderson, 1b	1	1	2	2	0	0	
Tiernan, c	0	1	1	6	1	0		Lachance, 1b	1	1	1	7	0	0	
Sullivan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0		Daly, 2b	0	1	2	4	3	0	
Warner, c	1	1	1	6	1	0		Grim, c	0	1	2	4	3	0	
Sullivan, p	0	0	0	1	0	0		Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Davis, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0		Daub, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	
W. Clark, p	0	0	0	0	0	0		Burrell, †	0	0	0	0	0	0	
W.H. Clk, p	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	10	15	27	12	0			Total	6	9	27	13	2		

Davis batted for Ulrich. †Burrell batted for Daub.

New-York	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—10
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New-York, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base by error—New-York, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Daub, 4; off Sullivan, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Daub, 2; by Sullivan, 2; by Clark, 1. Three-base hits—Anderson, Daly. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Davis, Grim. Stolen bases—Beckley, Gleason, Shindle, Double plays—Connaughton, Gleason, and Beckley. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Gumbert and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—7

Base hits—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Washington, 3; Baltimore, 0. Batteries—German, McJames, and McGuire; Hemming and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	2	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	0—10
Pittsburg	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	—11

Base hits—Louisville, 14; Pittsburg, 19. Errors—Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Frazier, Miller, and Friend; Hawley, Hughey, Killen, and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Hartford, 5; Paterson, 4.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3.—Seeds almost lost the game for Hartford to-day by his lack of control of the ball, giving five men first on balls, hitting one man with the ball, and permitting five singles and a double in three innings. Then Bowen went into the box and pitched a gilt-edged game. The Patersons could not touch him, and, as the Hartford's opportunity came in the eighth inning, when hits by Covelle, Bottenus, Bowen, and Mack and a base on balls to McDonald, with a long fly to right field by Eustice brought in four runs, they won by this score:

Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Paterson	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Hartford, 10; Paterson, 7. Errors—Paterson, 3. Batteries—Seeds, Bowen, and Smith; McMackin and Elton.

Newark, 9; Wilmington, 8.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Sharp fielding and disputes over decisions on both sides characterized and prolonged the Newark-Wilmington game this afternoon until almost dark. The score:

Newark	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1—9
Wilmington	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	—8

Base hits—Newark, 12; Wilmington, 12. Errors—Newark, 1; Wilmington, 1. Batteries—Lloyd, Mackey, and Rothfuss; McCafferty and Touchy. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Athletics, 9; Lancaster, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Athletics defeated Lancaster to-day by heavier batting. A feature of the game was a triple play in the fourth inning by Stouch, Toman, and Hamburg of the visiting team. The score:

Athletics	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—9
Lancaster	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Athletics, 17; Lancaster, 6. Errors—Athletics, 7; Lancaster, 6. Batteries—Smith and Fox; West and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Hoffars.

To Row for the Championship.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 3.—A cable dispatch from the editor of The London Sportsman announces that Oarsman Stansbury has covered Gaudaur's deposit, thereby binding his acceptance of the latter's challenge to row on the Thames in September for the world's championship.

Athletic Letter Carriers.

The Newark (N. J.) Letter Carriers' Association will hold its fourth annual picnic and athletic games at Caledonian Park, Newark, on Saturday, the 15th inst. The events open to all amateurs are 100-yard, 300-yard, 880-yard, and one-mile runs, handicap; a running high jump, handicap, and a 220-yard dash for novices. For letter carriers only there will be a 300-yard dash, a mile run, and a mile walk. For Newark letter carriers only there will be dashes at 100 yards and 880 yards, and a running broad jump. Handsome prizes will be given to first and second in each event.

PLEASANT RUNS FOR CYCLISTS.

How to Reach Tottenville and Other Points on Staten Island.

When the present road improvements on Staten Island are completed cyclists will find there a system of highways that will equal that in and about the Oranges. Speaking of the good roads movement yesterday, F. L. Rodewald, a local consul of the league, said: "A number of new roads have been started since the road map so generally distributed among wheelmen, was issued. They are free from trolley tracks and when finished, which will be in a couple of months, it will be possible to pedal around the beautiful island on fine macadam roads."

Mr. Rodewald describes a very pleasant route on the island, as follows: "From the Bergen Point ferry at Port Richmond, a pleasant ride may be had by going out directly on the Richmond Road, through New-Springfield, following the macadamized road over the new Fresh Kills Bridge. Here turn to the right and follow the side path. Possibly it may be better to walk a little here, but not much of it will be necessary. A road is now being built from Rossville to Greenridge. From the former place to Tottenville there is a beautiful macadam road. From Tottenville return by the Amboy Road and Vanderbilt Avenue, direct to Bay Street; turn to the left and follow the line of the shore to Ardietta Street, right to Central Avenue, left to Jay Street, to the ferry at St. George. This is a very desirable ride for one coming to Staten Island by way of the Hudson County Boulevard, and returning to South Ferry, New-York.

"Another and more direct route from Port Richmond to Tottenville leads through Richmond Avenue to Post Avenue, left to Broadway, right to Concord, on the Richmond Road, right to New-Dorp and follow the Amboy Road to Tottenville. These roads are macadamized and in good order.

"Still another fine route is that from Port Richmond over the bridge, by the first route given, turning to the left to Richmond, to New-Dorp, to Concord, to left over the Clove Road to Carey Avenue, leading into Post Avenue to Richmond Avenue, to the Port Richmond ferry, or instead of turning to the left at Carey Avenue and riding back to Port Richmond, continue down Broadway to Henderson Avenue, right to Clinton Avenue, left to Richmond Terrace, right to St. George."

SUNDAY RACING IN GERMANY.

Hildebrandt of the Triangles an Interested Spectator at Munchen.

Charles H. Hildebrandt, a former Captain of the Triangle Wheelmen, who is traveling through Europe, on a recent Sunday attended a race meet given at the Perlach track in Munchen, Germany. In a letter to his brother, Frederick, Treasurer of the New-York County Wheelmen, he says that he was very much surprised at the large attendance and the excellent manner in which the affair was conducted. The track is built of boards, and is 400 meters, or about one-quarter mile around. The corners have a banking of eight feet, and the track is one of the fastest in Europe.

All the races were for professionals, and handsome prizes were given. Among the prominent riders entered were Lesna, Maillard, and Fréd of Paris, Larwin of Vienna, and Fischer of Munchen, the latter the champion of Germany. There was one event on the programme which would prove a novelty in America. It was the Omnium race, 2,000 meters, open to any kind or make of machine. Three triplets and one tandem were entered. It made the peoples' hair stand on end to see these machines fly around on the banked turns at a three-minute-to-the-mile clip. The tandem, manned by Carl and Breitling, drew out near the finish and, by a great burst of speed, its riders won by a few feet.

The final event was a match race of 100 kilometers, paced, between Lesna, of Paris and Fischer of Munchen. On the fiftieth kilometer Lesna's tripet slipped and fell and he went over it, hurting his arms badly and thus losing the race. Lesna had a lead of one and one-half laps when he fell, and he might have won, barring accidents, although Fischer at the time was riding very fast and showed that he was in the finest condition by breaking the 100 kilometer record by six minutes.

During a conversation which Mr. Hildebrandt had with Fischer after the race the latter said he would come to America to race "just as soon as something turned up." Probably the foreign "pros." are not as well paid by the manufacturers as those in this country, and therefore find it no easy task to afford the expense of racing in a foreign country.

The New-York County Wheelmen.

A new bicycling club, which bids fair to eclipse many of the fine organizations of which this city now boasts, is the New-York County Wheelmen, which came into being last Tuesday evening, at the residence of R. R. Baker, 226 East Thirty-first Street. Those who were present at the meeting are also members of other local clubs and are all cycle enthusiasts in the full sense of the term. The aim of the new club is to advance "legitimate cycling." The Tour Committee is making its branch of the work a special feature, and has arranged runs to sections of the country seldom visited by other clubs. The next meeting of the club will be held this evening at 62 Lexington Avenue. All unattached riders are cordially invited to enroll their names on the register of the club and become members of what promises to be one of New-York's ideal wheeling organizations. The officers of the club are as follows: President—R. S. Baker; Vice President—Louis Schloss; Secretary—Frederick Vogel; Corresponding Secretary—F. A. Swartwout, Treasurer—F. Hildebrandt, Jr.

Fast Riding at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—About 3,000 persons saw Baid and Sanger race on the new Athletic Park bicycle track to-day.

Baid went a half-mile paced by a triplet manned by L. C. Johnson of Cleveland and J. T. Esperson and C. D. Grant of Detroit, making the distance in 0:59 4-5 lowering the State record held by Holmes of Kalamazoo.

In the two-third mile, professional, Sanger, by winning the race in 1:25 1-5, tied the world's competitive record for that distance, made by Tom Cooper at Cincinnati.

H. C. Eddy, paced by a triplet, went for the State record of a third of a mile, making it in 0:35 1-5, lowering the record 3 seconds.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Secretary W. S. Bull of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen has returned to town after an absence of several weeks in the West. He was heartily greeted by many friends at the division headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building yesterday. Mr. Bull will not attend the National meet at Louisville, but Chief Consul Potter will go.

—"Johnnie" Johnson will make his first appearance on a metropolitan race track at the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen on Sept. 19. In November he will start for Australia, accompanied by Parsons, the champion of that country, who arrived here from England with Johnson last Saturday.

—George Ruppert, the "millionaire" racing man, as he is sometimes referred to, and "Charlie" Earl, the cycle path scorcher, will take part in the meet at Millerton, this State, tomorrow. Earl will ride on Saturday in the road races at the Hempstead carnival.

—Joseph Caccavajo of the Liberty Wheelmen will start on the 15th inst. for a trip awheel to Charleston, S. C. He will be away about two weeks, and during that time expects to ride about 2,000 miles.

—Another race meet will be given at the Olympia Bicycle Park track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

—On the 16th inst. the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken will have a five-mile handicap and a two-mile race for tandem teams at Guttenberg.

—A tour to the Berkshire Hills will be taken this week by a party of members of the Kings County Wheelmen.

—The centre of the return cycle path in Brooklyn is not in good condition. All it needs, however, is a thorough rolling.

TENNIS AT NORWOOD.

Crack Players to Meet in the Norwood Cup Contest.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—There was a large crowd at the opening of the Norwood Park tennis tournament to-day, as seven of the leading players of the country will compete for the Norwood Cup. The entries are W. A. Larned, who has recently returned from a tennis trip abroad; R. D. Wrenn, ex-champion of the United States; Carl Neel, champion of the Western States; E. P. Fischer, Tuxedo champion; Richard Stevens, the well-known St. George Club player; J. F. Talmage, Jr., the old Yale crack, and G. L. Wrenn, brother of the ex-champion. Each player will meet all the others during the course of the tournament, and he who wins the most games secures the Norwood Cup for the year.

To-day there were only three contests. Neel defeated Talmage in straight sets, while "Bob" Wrenn took a well-earned victory from Stevens. The other match between Fischer and George Wrenn was left unfinished, on account of darkness, with the score two sets all.

The scores: Carl Neel, Chicago, beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—1, 6—0; R. D. Wrenn, New-York, beat Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3; E. P. Fischer, New-York, against G. L. Wrenn, Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 5—7, 4—4, (unfinished.)

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

ON THEIR ANNUAL CRUISE

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB VESSELS ON THEIR WAY TO NEWPORT.

Light Winds Interfered with the First Day's Racing Off Huntington Harbor—The Struggle Was for the Commodore's Cups—Emerald Defeated the Colonia—Mal Defeated Raccoon in the Class of Thirty-Footers—To New-London To-day.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 3.—The yachts of the New-York Yacht Club assembled in Glen Cove this morning for the annual cruise. Compared with former years the fleet was a small one, but then this is an off year with the New-York Yacht Club, and there is no cup race, with cup defenders to give things a boom. When there is no cup race, racing is dull with this club. Those yachtsmen who went to Glen Cove yesterday were in luck, and were able to sit on their yachts and watch the others try to make the harbor this morning, with only the lightest of breezes to help them in. One by one they drifted in, saluted the Commodore, and were saluted in return.

The Larchmont fleet sailed across the Sound in a squadron led by Commodore Gilg's schooner Ramona. As soon as they reached Glen Cove the Larchmont colors were changed for those of the New-York club.

The flagship Sylvia arrived at the rendezvous on Sunday. Commodore Brown had with him on board Fleet Captain Chester C. Griswold, Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst, Dr. Morris J. Asch, and Archibald Rogers of the Regatta Committee. Chairman S. Nicholson, Kane and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie went up on the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach in the morning. This tug is to be used as a general utility boat throughout the cruise, and is in charge of Superintendent Niels Olsen.

Several steam yachts were anchored off East Twenty-sixth Street early in the morning, and the scene on and around the dock of the Department of Correction was a gay one. Carriages were continually driving up with jolly parties, who were taken out to the yachts in naphtha launches or cutters. In the midst of this gay scene the steamboat Thomas E. Brennan arrived from Blackwell's Island with about fifty unfortunate men and women, who had served a term on the Island for some misdemeanor, and were brought ashore to be released. They filed down one side the dock and presented a picture in sad contrast to the one on the other. On one side were men strong, rich, and happy, and women handsome, well dressed, and about to go on some of the finest yachts in the world. On the other side were men and women, old and young, ragged, dejected, and all probably without a cent to bless themselves with in the world. They glanced at the gay scene near the club station and then slunk off the dock. The yachtsmen and their friends went off in their boats and soon the scene, if they ever noticed, the scene on the Twenty-sixth Street dock.

The steamboat Sam Sloan carried about seventy-five members of the club to Glen Cove to see the first day's racing. This was a small crowd for a New-York Yacht Club excursion, and some of the members thought the steamer and the Seventh Regiment Band a needless expense. The Sam Sloan arrived at Glen Cove shortly after 11 o'clock, and then every one waited for the breeze that was so much wanted, but would not come. The sun seemed to be hotter than it ever was, and every one enjoyed what Commodore Gerry used to call a "rib roast."

The following is a list of the yachts noticed at Glen Cove:

STEAMERS.

Sylvia, Commodore Edward M. Brown; Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Narada, Henry Walters; Eugenia, John B. Hereshoff; Reva, George Lorillard; Dauntless, Alfred Vanderbilt; Aurita, John H. Flagler; Talisman, J. Herbert Ballantyne; Hermione, Henry T. Pierce; Nydia, Isaac E. Emerson; Shearwater, Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Peerless, Charles W. Harkness; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Tolante, A. B. Hilton; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Mac, Edwin D. Morgan; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Strae, Thomas F. McIlvaine; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Nirvana, William R. Sands; Nezera, C. A. Gould; Black Pearl, Edwin B. Sheldon; Arenel, William Salomon; Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah D. Fell; Whileaway, C. C. Dodge; Miss Leon, Charles Mallory; Aquilo, Henry A. Van Liew; Kanawha, John F. Duncan; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Elsa, Miss Eloise L. Breese; Albetross, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer.

SCHOONERS.

Clytie, Vice-Commodore H. C. Ward; Montauk, Rear Commodore L. C. Ledyard; Puritan, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins; Mayflower, W. Amory Gardner; Colonia, Clarence A. Postley; Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell; Ramona, Harry M. Gilig; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Quisette, Henry W. Harris; Marguerite, Henry W. Lamb; Republic, George Matthews, Arnes, Norton Winslow; Constellation, George Weld; Carlotta, Col. George Duryea; Quickstep, William Roelker; Ariel, Percy Chubb; Iroquois, H. C. Rouse; Jessamine, John D. Barrett; Woodmansee, E. F. Cole; Shamrock, Wilfred May Ward; Viator, A. J. Morgan; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall.

SLOOPS.

Wasp, H. F. Lippitt; Katonah, Frederick L. Ames; Helene, Francis S. Brown; Viola, H. W. Wayland; Thistle, J. Howard Ford; Cymbra, Thomas A. McIntyre; Bonnie Kate, F. A. Plummer; Edna, L. J. Callanan; Trochilus, Mayhew W. Bronson; Carolina, Watson Caswell; Minerva, Joseph E. Fletcher; Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell; Huron, Edward S. Hatch; Uvira, E. M. Lockwood; Queen Mab, N. L. Francis, Raccoon, T. R. Hostetter, Mal, O. G. Jennings; Mirth II., J. W. & G. Beekman.

It was a dreary waft at Glen Cove all the morning. The meeting of the Captains was held on the flagship Sylvia, at 11 o'clock. It was a small meeting, because many of the yachts had been unable to get into the cove and were becalmed out on the Sound. This meeting, though, is only a formality.

MAYOR GLEASON'S PICNIC

IT WAS THE BIGGEST THING OF ITS KIND EVER HELD HEREABOUT.

There Were Thousands of Women, Children, and Babies on the Six Barges—He Kissed About 1,000 Babies and Gave It Up, Clearly Defeated—One-Half the Boys Had Been Named After the Mayor—Tons of Food Aboard.

There was the biggest kind of a time in the history of excursions yesterday when the Mayor, Aldermen, and, apparently, the entire population of Long Island City, sailed Away from the dock at Third Street and up and down the North and East Rivers in a fleet of six vessels abreast, with banners flying, bands playing, and people eating and drinking to the extent of their capacity in the way that marks all such festive occasions.

The grand excursion tendered to his favorites, the school children, by Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1896, fetid the announcement on the order of dinner that was tied with a silken cord and presented to every one of the mammoth excursion party.

It was really a school children's party, but, as the mammas were allowed to go along and as they naturally took the baby brothers and sisters, the range of beneficiaries was widely extended. There were 7,000 on the different boats. But for the lack of room it would actually have seemed that the entire city had taken to the water. But the papas were not admitted, and the forty policemen, fifty musicians, including a drum corps from the Third Ward School, and different public officials, with Mayor Gleason at the head, formed the protective element of the crowd. And there was a crowd.

The boats were to have left Long Island City, after having been joined by two from Astoria, at 10 o'clock, but they did not get off on time. Fifty trolley cars had been chartered by the Mayor to carry his guests to the boats, and they began to arrive at 8:30 o'clock A. M. From that time there was a steady stream of people pouring into the boats, until 11 o'clock, when the start was made, leaving a crowd of people on the dock. There was no room for them on the boats, and no more boats could be chartered for that day.

Just before the boat started, the Mayor, who had been flying around the streets on the dock from an early hour, made his and appearance with a party of women, little Miss Jessie Gleason at the head.

It was a triumphal progress. It was marked by an ascending and descending scale of shouts and whistles as the Mayor appeared and disappeared from the view of the assembled throngs. By the time he had reached the upper deck of the furthest boat, the Mynderse Starin, where he sought refuge from the small hands that were stretched out and the small voices that were raised in appeals, his gray fedora had a dent in one side where he grasped it at the sound of each alluring chorus, that even in a soft hat will take time to efface, and in a stiff hat would have marked an undoubtable blemish.

But the Mayor was equal to the occasion. His smile and the big diamond on his shirt front twinkled together unceasingly. His face shone with good fellowship until it matched the big pink flower in his buttonhole, and his work was incessant and irresistible as ever. Every one who knows the Mayor knows that the Mayor's smile is a standing joke, and so every other word is a joke, the walk might almost be called the Mayor's trade mark.

There was only one way in which the Mayor was beaten in his duties yesterday. He had promised solemnly to kiss every baby on the excursion, and he did not do it. He began manfully, but it was a big job. There was one baby on that excursion there were a thousand. Either the children under four years as a class, about half the number on board would have come under that head. It was too much. The Mayor gave it up and fled. But the most exciting occurrence of the day was about a baby—a brand-new one, that was said to have been born on one of the boats.

But I digress. There was a new baby the forty policemen, half-a-hundred reporters, and all the invited women on the boat could not find, though they searched diligently.

"It's too bad," said John A. Allen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at the close of the hunt, with a disappointed air. "That would have been just the thing to cap the day off."

"Perhaps I could get you up a wedding," said the Mayor. But he did not. He may have thought it dangerous, for he nearly got into serious trouble yesterday. Whenever the Mayor kissed a baby he kissed the baby's grown sister, when there was one, as a matter of course, and when one of the sisters seemed to be the fairer of two of the Aldermen things looked black for a time.

One of the surprising things of the day was the familiarity and freedom with which the Mayor's name was called when he was safe in his upper-deck retreat. Whenever he left the pilothouse upon the little stairs there would please an "Fine cheers for Geesus."

From all parts of the boat could be heard in women's voices:

"Patrick Jerome Gleason, do you mind me? Take that out of them lunch boxes, and stop pulling her sister's hair."

Pat Gleason often latched over that roll. Next thing you know you'll be over and overwhelmed, and then such a hokin as you'll get, &c.

Every other small boy on the boat had been named after the Mayor, but one of the boys who had not is the Mayor's mascot. This is "Joe" Dunn.

"I have had the very best time I've ever had in my life," "Joe," said in answer to a question. He also confided to a small audience in response to other queries from the Mayor that he took "Jek" any within the radius of his newspaper route. Joe has been the Mayor's political mascot, for he was voted equally with for the succession for days yesterday was perfect, and the whole affair passed off without a single accident.

"We have had a good day," said the Mayor, in answer to the praises of mothers and children. We had the photographer two days, and the others were storm."

The party was well protected, for the forty policemen on board numbered more than half of the Long Island City force—seventy-two in all.

Of course the music was enjoyed, and, of course there was enthusiastic dancing. In the centre of a big crowd there was a regular break-leg dance by several very stout Irish ladies before an admiring audience.

There was eating—that began before the boat had started and continued until after it had stopped. Every one had carried luncheon, and there were provisions enough on board for an army.

These are the things the hungry crowd disposed of at the Mayor's expense: 400 gallons of ice cream, 12,500 bananas, 3,800 quarts of milk, 1,000 pounds of cake, 14,000 sandwiches, and oceans of coffee and tea.

The Mayor, while all this picnicking was going on, was on the upper deck under the eye of the gallant Captain of the Mynderse Starin, Capt. Lasker, carrying a fluffy purple chiffon parasol in his hands, and saving sweet things to the young woman who owned it and who wore a fluffy gown of the same shade.

"The Mayor's an impressionist," said a young man who observed his devotion to the purple parasol.

"No one can say, any way, that he can't bring Manhattan Island, as the schoolboy said who steamed him recently," said the bright man of the party. "He has rounded it with his excursion and done it well."

The Committee of Arrangements deserves great credit—particularly Mr. Allen, who is glad the excursion is over. This is the committee: John A. Allen, Chairman; Thomas J. McGraw, Joseph E. McKenna, Patrick Tesehard, Charles Jensen, William Fitzgibbons, John Lawlor, Henry Stroebel, Charles McNamara, Richard E. Kane, Thomas Penders, Joseph Buchanan, Bartholomew McGowan, Henry Stanton, Thomas Burke, Philip J. Coffey, John Grady, Owen Woods, James Robinson, Abram Leyse, Edward Dowling, George A. Kelly, David Watson, Philip Dampman, John Maley. It includes most of Long Island City's public men who attended.

The Mayor received thanks from everybody the boats were saluted hundreds of times during the day, and men on wharves along the route called "Hurrah for Gleason" as the party sailed by.

The Mayor stood on the wharf when the last boat sailed and said "Good-bye" to each one.

"Children in New-York don't vote for me as many do for me," he said, but all the little ones.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Seaboard Air Line May Adopt a New Plan of Warfare.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The announcement is made that, despite the injunction of Judge Simonton, the Seaboard Air Line does not propose to suspend its warfare on the Southern Railway. It is claimed by the Seaboard officials that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has no jurisdiction over water lines, and the fight will be confined to Chesapeake Bay if the injunction granted by Judge Simonton is made permanent. The Seaboard, which owns the old Bay Line, will, it is said, accordingly cut rates from Baltimore to Atlanta by putting in a tariff that will involve a deep cut from Baltimore to Portsmouth, and the application of local rates from the latter point to Atlanta.

On Aug. 8, when the Seaboard's present cut tariff is withdrawn, it is said, a new rate of 72 cents a hundred pounds, first-class, will immediately go into effect from Baltimore to Atlanta, via the Bay Line. The standard rate is $1.07 from Baltimore and 75 cents from Portsmouth to Atlanta, and the Seaboard officials say that they can maintain the cut rate indefinitely.

The Seaboard has not yet announced whether it will apply local rates from Eastern points to equalize the reduction out of Baltimore.

TO ELEVATE THE ERIE'S TRACKS.

Plans Laid Before the Proper Jersey City Officials.

The plans for the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks in Jersey City will be formally laid before the Street and Water Commissioners at their regular meeting today. These plans were given in detail in THE NEW-YORK TIMES when agreed upon by Major Wanser and the Erie officials two months ago. The only change proposed relates to a freight spur running from the Erie freight yards to the docks south of Pavonia Avenue. It is a short spur along the water front and cannot possibly be elevated, as the authorities admit.

The company offers the suggestion that Pavonia Avenue shall be raised so as to cross the tracks at an elevation. As Pavonia Avenue has no local grade east of Jersey Street, none of the streets to be vacated, except as an approach to the Erie ferry, probably this plan will be adopted.

Receivers' Certificates Wanted.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Orlando Smith, President of the Connellsville and Pittsburg Railway, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court to-day asking that the issue of receivers' certificates to the value of $650,000 be authorized by the courts, the proceeds of the sale of which would be used in making permanent improvements in the line of road. The petition sets forth that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway is now leased by the Baltimore and Ohio system, hence it makes Messrs. John K. Cowen, O. O. Murray, J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Mercantile Trust Company parties to the suit.

The petition alleges that the road is now unable to maintain itself and pay its indebtedness, not from lack of business, but because its transportation facilities are so poor that it is unable to handle the business that is to advantage. The proposition is to construct terminals at Pittsburg to the extent of $350,700; to build six and a half miles of second and seven and a half miles of third track, at a cost of $143,000; to construct a new yard at Connellsville at a cost of $72,000; to put in reservoirs at Layton, Griffis, Roonins, and Uniontown at a cost of $12,500, and to construct the line from Pulsch Siding to Fair Hope. This would cost $81,000.

The Old Hocking Valley Suit.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3.—Judge D. F. Pugh this morning overruled the motion of the Central Trust Company of New-York to dismiss the suit against Judge Stevenson Burke and his associates in the case to recover to the bondholders of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railway $8,000,000. Judge Pugh held that while the suit was brought in the name of the trust company, it was acting in fact only as Trustee for the bondholders. The trust company wanted to have Booth and Foraker, the original attorneys, discharged, and Harrison, Olds and Henderson of this city recognized as the attorneys to make the motion for dismissal. Booth and Foraker showed that they represented holders of $500,000 of the bonds in question.

Northern Pacific Men in Seattle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Edwin Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, accompanied by Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and a party of prominent New-York and St. Paul Railroad officials, arrived in Seattle, Wash., on the Great Northern, yesterday from Tacoma, and Washington, yesterday from Tacoma, and are the guests of Receiver Burleigh. To-day they were in attendance upon the Federal Court, when Judge Hanford was asked to confirm the sale, as far as the road's property in this State is concerned, of the Northern Pacific, made on July 25.

Brooklyn Heights' Earnings.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday gave out a statement of its gross earnings for July, 1896. They were $431,-212.43, as against $442,550.91 for the same period in 1895 and $407,723.48 for 1895. The earnings for the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company was $85,-804, as against $83,934.05 for 1894 and $84,-870.97 for 1895. The aggregate earnings of the two roads which are controlled by the Brooklyn Traction Company are: July, 1894, $516,238.48; July, 1895, $472,603.45 and July, 1896, $500,016.43.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east bound last week aggregated 46,490 tons, as compared with 40,454 tons the week previous and 43,330 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 6,411 tons, the Wabash 5,300 tons, Erie 5,152 tons, the Pan Handle 5,156 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 5,102 tons, Grand Trunk 4,746 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 4,231 tons, Michigan Central 3,142 tons, Big Four 1,877 tons, and Nickel Plate 1,203 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the order asked for by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, for joining the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company and the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company from voiding a contract under which the defendants were to stop at the Thirty-sixth Street Station on Fifth Avenue, in Brooklyn, and allow passengers to alight and not to charge a less fare than the plaintiff did in carrying passengers to Coney Island.

—A bill to foreclose on the Kansas Midland Company, a feeder of the St. Louis and San Francisco, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court in Wyadtta, Kan., together with an order from Judge Caldwell, appointing A. L. Wolff one of the Lords Receiver. The suit is brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York City.

—One of the first things done by the management of the Illinois Central on assuming control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern was to restore to their former figures the wages which had been cut 10 per cent. about three years ago by the receiver of that road.

—It is expected that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will begin in Chicago today, an inquiry into rate regulations on the part of the Atchison, Chicago, and Alton, Burlington, Northwest, St. Paul, Illinois Central, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific.

—H. M. Emerson, heretofore Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, has been promoted to be General Freight and Passenger Agent, with headquarters in Wilmington, N. C. The change took effect on the 1st inst.

—J. W. Fortune, for the past twelve years identified with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad as Assistant General Manager, severed his connection with that road last Saturday. It is rumored that Mr. Fortune will go to the Wabash.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an order reducing the working time in the shops at Altoona to five days, of eight hours each, a week. About 5,000 men are affected by the reduction, which goes into effect at once.

—J. C. Knapp, formerly with the Queen and Crescent, has been appointed Secretary of the Southern States Passenger Association in place of J. E. Rockwell, resigned.

—Notices have been posted in the Lackawanna car shops at Kingston that beginning yesterday employes will work ten hours a day instead of eight.

—Henry P. Engor has retired from the position of General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Chattanooga Southern.

—M. M. Hurley has received the appointment of General Southern Agent of the Star Union Line at Louisville.

—Traffic managers of Western lines say that there will be no scarcity of cars in the transportation of grain.

—For the fourth week in July the gross earnings of the Wabash Road were $841,348, a decrease of $24,573.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Forecast for Tuesday: EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. NEW-ENGLAND, fair, but with increasing cloudiness in northern portion, southwesterly winds, slightly warmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, no change in temperature, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, but probably local rains on the coast, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair, but conditions favorable for thunderstorms in northern portions, southerly to westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, conditions favorable for local thunderstorms, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY, and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer during the day, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer in southern portions, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by thunderstorms in southern portions, winds shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE, generally fair, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair and warmer during the day, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, and local showers, fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN, partly cloudy weather, conditions favorable for local showers, cooler in northwest portion, light to fresh variable winds. MISSOURI, fair and continued warm, southerly winds. IOWA, fair, followed by local thunderstorms in the evening or night, southerly winds becoming variable, cooler Tuesday night. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in southern portion, variable winds, cooler in southeast portion. KANSAS, fair and continued warm, southerly winds Tuesday, cooler by Wednesday morning. NEBRASKA, fair during the day, conditions favorable for local thunderstorms in the evening or night, southerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler Tuesday night. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, possibly local thunderstorms in the evening or night, cooler in southeast portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local showers, cooler, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, cooler in southern portions, variable winds. WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, light showers, partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, warmer in western, cooler in eastern portion.

Signals are displayed at Grand Haven, Frankfort, Mackinaw, Alpena, and Saginaw Bay sections.

The barometer has risen slowly in the Southern, Middle and New-England States, and over the Dakotas, and has fallen slowly in the Upper Lake region, and thence southwestward to New-Mexico. The pressure continues greatest on the Gulf coast. An extended area of low barometer covers the central Rocky Mountain districts.

It is generally warmer east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the southern and middle Atlantic coast, where the temperature has remained stationary. It is cooler from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific Coast.

The weather is generally clear to-night in all districts but local thunderstorms occurred during the day in the West Gulf States, Georgia and North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The weather will continue generally fair with warmer southerly winds from the Central Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor, finely furnished suites, with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience for the comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d Sts., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 8:40 to 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Through trains from Elklyn Terminus Elkyn Bridge, via Elkyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R.R. Lv. Elkyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:15, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every twenty minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M. Exc. Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all Elkyn Elevated R. R. stations.

CULVER ROUTE.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, inammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A.M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P.M. Sec. Ct., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 23d St., 8:45, 10:45 A.M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45 P.M. Leave 138th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M., 1 and 3, 3:45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. or on arrival of steamer from City, 12 M., 1:01, 2:01, 3:01, 4:01, 5:01 P.M. Last boat leaves Glen Island only 5:30 P.M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH

SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.00

First express train leaves West 23d St. 9:10 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:25 A. M.; Jersey City 9:33 A. M.

Returning, leave Shohola 5:30 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:28 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday.) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.

SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats will Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly 9:10, 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, Returning, leave Shohola 5:30 P. M. GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.; Leave Glens 7:05 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

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75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:28 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:26 P. M. and 5:46 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR. WAWBEEK, N. Y. Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:50 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway. GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach L. I.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 243, 1,229, 960, and 1,310 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R.; Brooklyn; or send 10 cents in stamps for "Long Island" or (2) cents for "Summer Homes." ROBT. H. M. SMITH, Pass'r Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

DOMINY HOUSE, BAY SHORE, L. I., J. C. Simms, proprietor. Large verandas, pleasant rooms, shaded lawns, beautiful location. Renovated and refitted. Best cook on Long Island.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA. THE BREAKERS, (formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I., on Great South Bay, Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie.

Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND. Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I. Sherman Tweedy. Near depot, verandas, pleasant rooms, good table. Tourists and traveling men's favorite.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I. Bay 15th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL, (opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I. A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant call of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

GREENWALDT'S HOTEL AND PICNIC Grounds, New-Dorp, S. I.—On water; largest picnic grounds in State; good table; race track.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

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THE ELMER, OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER. WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL LYNDHURST. Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK, N. J. Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

HOTEL ALBION. Second and Ocean Avs., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J. Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. W. MARTIN.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park. On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Manag.

THE FENIMORE, ASBURY PARK. Ocean, 1½ blocks. Capacity, 200. THOS. NOBLE.

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LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL. OCEAN FRONT. REASONABLE RATES; ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, Normandie, (Near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey. On the American Plan, at Popular Prices. Hotel fronts on Ocean and Shrewsbury River. Splendid Bathing Beach, Boating, and Fishing. Under the management of FERDINAND P. EARLE.

CONNECTICUT.

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NEW-LONDON, CONN., NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER.

Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct. The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; perfect bay. Conducted on first-class principles. Rates, $12 up. COLLEEN & QUINN, Propts.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Last call hotel, Crescent Beach. First-class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCOHASSET HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences; magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing. For circulars, &c., address J. DOWLING & SON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young, competent woman; willing and obliging; best reference. J., Box 855 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as cook and laundress; good baker; willing and obliging; understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 157 West 33d St., ring three times.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, roasts, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 108 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook, understanding all her duties in French and all other branches; best personal references; seen. 23 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland woman as excellent family cook; first-class laundress; reference. 268 West 32d St., store.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good cook and excellent laundress, by day or take work home. Nelson, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wants day's work or any kind of work. Mrs. H. H. Harrison, 372 West 126th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaking; cutting, fitting, and draping; willing to go short distance in the country; terms reasonable. M. W., Box 196 Times.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German, with first-class references, with children; can teach kindergarten system and music. 334 East 73d St. Goebbels.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a colored girl as housekeeper in bachelor apartments. A. T., 319 West 41st St., top floor, rear.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; willing to do any other work; very obliging; city or country; best reference. 148 West 17th St., McSweeney.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy German girl to do general housework; understands cooking thoroughly; references. 108 East 76th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced packer, hairdresser, and masseuse; good references. P., 245 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress, in the country; first-class references. 138 East 30d St., top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman capable of taking full charge of infant from birth and well with bottle baby; good reference. 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By competent baby's nurse; good reference; can take full charge in all branches. 262 West 35th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all family sewing; good operator on any machine; city or country; reference. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing; willing and obliging; five years' city references. 574 3d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as thorough waitress; will assist with other work; has first-class references; country preferred. 338 West 42d St., O'Brien's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Protestant waitress in a small private family; best city reference; city or country. Address J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young German woman as waitress; very capable in her duties; country preferred; best reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to do washing at home or day's work; city references. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHEN WORK.—By an American woman for kitchen work; small pay; city or country; city reference. 400 8th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at home or out; date exclusively. Miss Sage, 337 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent French couple; husband first-class butler and valet, take charge of gentleman's wardrobe; wife as first-class cook; understands all kinds of past

A BOYCOTT THREATENED

THE TROUBLE OVER DEMANDS OF BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS.

Boards of Education in This City and Brooklyn May Be Asked to Discriminate Against Braunworth, Munn & Barber and Edwin Ives & Sons—Mr. Ives Tells Why His Firm Refused to Sign the Union Scale of Prices.

The strike which was ordered in the publishing house of Braunworth, Munn & Barber, at 16 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, and the bookbindery of Edwin Ives & Sons, at 22, 24, and 26 Howard Street, this city, about four weeks ago, threatens to develop into a boycott.

The two firms have refused to accede to the demands of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and it is announced that the American Federation of Labor, which is active in conjunction with the strikers, will order their children to boycott all books printed by Braunworth, Munn & Barber. Ives & Sons do not print books, but are simply binders, and it is proposed to boycott all firms who deal with them.

The trouble was brought about by the refusal of the two firms to sign the scale of prices adopted by the union last November. All of the other bookbinders in the two cities did adopt the scale. Unless the two outside firms come to the terms of the union very soon the Boards of Education in the two cities will be asked to strike their orders for books with other firms.

Edwin S. Ives said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"Benjamin Boden, President of Local Union No. 1, came to see us about four weeks ago and said to us that if we did not sign an agreement to the effect that we would employ none but union men he would call the men out on a strike at 9 o'clock on the same day. I asked him if the men had any grievances in the way of prices or weekly wages, and I ascertained that in almost every respect the scale price was admitted by the concern.

"An exception was made known to Mr. Boden. That was in special job of several thousand books, which I contracted with the men to do at special prices. It was a big job, but I had to take it at a low price, and I preferred to do that rather than lay off some of the hands. I consulted with the men, however, before I signed the contract, and they were all perfectly satisfied with the special prices. I told these facts to Mr. Boden, and he said that he was sorry for our firm, that, in his opinion, the men should see that the contract was carried through, but that he was powerless in the matter. He perfectly believed in me, and just that the contract should be carried out, but the union would make no showances.

"Mr. Boden insisted that on all other work the full scale should be paid, and he was told that after the special contract was finished it would be comparatively easy to change the prices. The prices in question were of but small amount, making a difference of only 3 cents per hundred books on one portion of the contract and 8 cents per hundred on another. The others were unaffected. Mr. Boden was then asked to lay men in the employ had a grievance, or if they were not getting the full weekly wages of the union. Only one name was suggested, and in that case we agreed to advance the man's salary $2 a week to conform to the union scale.

"I then called Mr. Boden's attention to the fact that if the men went out on a strike it would be entirely without a grievance, and that we should feel at liberty to supply new men in their places. Mr. Boden repeated that he was sorry, but that nothing could be done unless we at once signed the agreement and trusted to the other matters in dispute receiving later consideration from the union. The firm refused to sign the agreement, reserving the right to employ union or non-union help, and expressing at the same time an absolute willingness at all times to pay proper wages. There are men on our pay roll who have in many instances received more than the union scale calls for, and I think I am justified in saying that our shop has always been regarded as one of the most desirable in the city in which a man could work.

"Mr. Boden was told that if he ordered the strike without further consideration of our reasonable request to be allowed to finish the special contract the firm would do its best to fill the places of the men who left. The strike was ordered, and about 100 men, boys, and girls went out. Their places have all been filled, and we have had hundreds of applications from persons we could not accommodate. About sixty of our hands were dissatisfied with the action of the union, and decided to stand by the firm.

"We have taken the question of a boycott under consideration, and we are not worried. The employing bookbinders have already held a meeting to discuss the matter, and they have decided to stand by us. Practically the same condition of affairs exists with regard to Braunworth, Munn & Barber. The American Book Company handles their books, and the officers of the company absolutely refused to treat with the union and will continue to handle Braunworth, Munn & Barber's books."

Mr. Ives cited a number of instances where the firm had been handicapped by the interference of the union. On one occasion a man fifty-two years old, who had been in the business many years, was put at work on what is known as "casing in," at which he was an expert. The man who had been doing the work was better adapted to another branch of the trade, but he felt that he had a grievance. He reported the matter to the union, and the other man was suspended for three months.

"I noticed one day," said Mr. Ives, "that the stampers were turning out only 5,000 or 6,000 sheets a day. I have worked at that branch myself, and know it is an easy matter to turn out at least 10,000 sheets. I spoke to the men about it, and they said the union rule limited the number to 6,000 a day. It was plain that the men must file away considerable time to live up to this rule. Argument, however, was useless, and we were obliged to buy a new set of stamps at considerable expense, to finish the work on hand.

"One day I found two of my men in a near-by saloon, intoxicated, when they should have been at work. I could do nothing but discharge them, but the union made it so unpleasant for us that we were obliged to take the men back. These are only a few instances of the absolute tyranny which the union sometimes sees fit to exercise. There are at least a dozen men among the strikers whom I have personally befriended, and, so far as I could learn, all of them were satisfied until the union saw fit to dictate to them."

CAPT. O'BRIEN SHARPLY ATTACKED

Charles L. Brooke Accuses Him of "Pernicious Intermeddling."

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was criticised by Lawyer Charles Lex Brooke, son of Charles W. Brooke, in the General Sessions, Part II., yesterday. Capt. O'Brien appeared to press the trial of James Robinson, who was arrested on the 1st of last January on a charge of stealing a diamond ring. Mr. Brooke asked that the case be postponed for a day or two, on the ground that his father, Charles W. Brooke, who had prepared the case, was ill, and he himself had not had time to become familiar with it.

Robinson has been in the Tombs ever since his arrest. He at first admitted the larceny, but subsequently changed his plea to "not guilty."

Mr. Brooke charged Capt. O'Brien yesterday with having written a letter to Judge Cowing, advising him how to dispose of the motion for a change of plea. Capt. O'Brien was in the witness chair, and when Mr. Brooke referred to the letter writing as "pernicious intermeddling," the Captain became very nervous and red in the face.

Mr. Brooke informed Judge Cowing that Justice Andrews had ordered Robinson's release on bail last Saturday, and he would give bail to-day. Judge Cowing said he would confer with the District Attorney regarding the trial.

Divorce Granted Jennie Yeamans.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday approved the report of Referee J. E. Ward, recommending that Mrs. Jennie Dillingham, known on the stage as Jennie Yeamans, be granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Charles B. Dillingham, theatrical manager. The couple were married in Jersey City March 12, 1892. Justice Andrews signed a decree in favor of Mrs. Dillingham.

DR. POTTER MUST BE EXAMINED.

Contempt Proceedings Against the Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Justice O'Dwyer, in City Court, Chambers, heard arguments yesterday on the motion made by Levy & Stuart, attorneys for Peter Henderson & Co., to have the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle punished for contempt of court in failing to obey an order to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings.

The plaintiffs recovered a judgment for $135.10 against Dr. Potter several months ago, for flowers and seeds sold to him. An execution issued against Dr. Potter's property was returned unsatisfied, and Dr. Potter was ordered to appear and submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings. He testified at former hearings that his wife and four children resided at Stamford, Conn., where his wife owns a home. He had been connected with the Baptist Tabernacle about ten years.

When he assumed the pastorate he was voted a salary of $3,000 a year. There had been no change in his salary. The church, he said, owed him less than $2,000. He had assigned his salary to his brother-in-law, George G. Freeman. The personal property of the church was sold several months ago by the Sheriff, and bought in by Dr. Potter's brother-in-law, who now rents it to the church.

Then followed an examination about the suit which Dr. Potter brought against John D. Rockefeller for $250,000 damages. In this examination Dr. Potter was asked:

"What is your suit against Rockefeller?"

"For damages to me individually."

"Is it for breach of contract?"

"Well, no; but it was through breach of a contract. I allege he has not performed an agreement with the church which he made."

"You are not personally interested in that?"

"His failure to perform that agreement precipitated upon me a series of calamities, and is really the start of my financial misfortunes."

"Did he have any contract with you personally?"

"Yes. He has personal arrangements with me for the carrying on of various kinds of religious and charitable work."

In opposing the motion to punish Dr. Potter, his counsel, John Fennel, said that when he was pressed for the details of his action against Mr. Rockefeller, Dr. Potter refused to give them or testify further in regard to the suit.

"Dr. Potter," said Mr. Fennel, "refused to answer any more questions on the ground that they were not asked by the lawyers in the interest of the client, but in the interest of some one else."

Mr. Fennel said that the examination was adjourned for the questions to be passed upon by a Judge, and that on the adjourned examination Dr. Potter was not able to attend, and requested a further adjournment.

Mr. Fennel said that he was always ready to accept service for Dr. Potter.

Lawyer Stuart said that Dr. Potter had failed to appear on several occasions, and had once before been up on contempt proceedings and been directed to pay costs and submit to further examination. He said that he had had four process servers at one time trying to serve Dr. Potter with the order to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Fennel said that Dr. Potter had not intended any contempt of court, and would appear at any time.

"Will Dr. Potter appear for further examination?" asked Justice O'Dwyer.

"He will," said Mr. Fennel.

"I will set his examination down for whatever day you may agree upon," replied Justice O'Dwyer.

"How about his paying costs?" asked Lawyer Stuart.

Justice O'Dwyer directed Dr. Potter to pay $25 costs and appear and submit to examination on Thursday morning.

STEAM ROAD TRACKS IN BROOKLYN.

Will Cost $5,100,990 to Depress Them on Atlantic Avenue.

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Commission held an executive session yesterday and received a report from Charles M. Jacobs, consulting engineer of the Long Island Railroad Company, giving an estimate for depressing the tracks of the Long Island Company from the Flatbush Avenue station to the foot of Atlantic Avenue. The report is as follows:

To the Hon. Eugene G. Blackford, President Atlantic Avenue Commission, Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sir: In accordance with your request that I should consider the probable cost of extending the proposed depressed tracks of the Long Island Railroad westward from the present terminus at Flatbush Avenue to near the foot of Atlantic Avenue and South Ferry, I beg to submit the following facts and estimate of cost:

The length of the extension now suggested will be about 8,130 feet.

This portion of the work will be more difficult of construction than that eastward of Flatbush Avenue, and consequently more costly.

The old Atlantic Avenue tunnel, from what I am able to ascertain, is of insufficient width to accommodate modern railroad cars on double-track service; is further constructed at such grades as to be of little service other than as a deduction for quantity of excavation already executed. This item is allowed. I am of opinion that if this plan were adopted it would be necessary to put in a station near Hoyt and Smith Street and have included this in my estimate. The question of a station for terminus at the foot of Atlantic Avenue I find is a large one, and it is impossible to estimate the cost of this work until the location of the terminus can be decided upon.

My estimate of the cost of a two-track road for this extension, exclusive of diversion of sewers, water mains, &c., and of paving the surface of streets, and exclusive of relaying trolley-car tracks, &c., is $5,100,990. Yours truly,

CHARLES M. JACOBS,
Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Jacobs last week made an estimate of the cost of depressing the road from the Flatbush Avenue Station to the city line. This, he said, would cost $3,012,932. Taking this estimate with that submitted yesterday, it would cost $5,100,990 to depress the road from the city line, at the extreme end of the Twenty-sixth Ward, to South Ferry. This does not allow for alterations in plans, for the engineer's charges, for the delay to the railroad, nor for the cost of laying tracks on which the road could operate pending the depression of its tracks.

BANNER CASE WAS NOT HEARD.

Justice Smyth Grants Adjournment in Suit of Mrs. Earle.

The cases of Mrs. Lillie J. Earle, wife of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle of the Hotel Normandie, against Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and Robert A. Greacen, were called yesterday on peremptory mandamus proceedings before Justice Smyth, in Part IV. of the Supreme Court.

The litigation is because of the stretching of a Republican banner across Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Earle contends that there are rights which the Board of Aldermen and other officials cannot override by the passing or suspension of ordinances. It is sought by her to have the banner removed. Mr. Greacen is Treasurer of the Republican County Committee who had the banner put up.

When the case was called David Gerber, of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, of counsel for Mrs. Earle, said that he was ready to proceed. Henry W. Mayer of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, asked for delay, because their client, Mr. Greacen, was not prepared to go on. Justice Smyth directed the presentation of the case to-morrow.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Passengers on Yesterday's Fleet of Incoming Vessels.

Among the passengers who arrived on European vessels yesterday were the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Saale, from Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Buckley, Alexander P. Bell, H. De Witt Dobbs, Henry W. Gerken, Theodor Lithauer, Abraham Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Smith, G. Winthrop Thorne, Mrs. Sadie Trattner, and Miss Virginia Woodward.

Allan Line steamship State of California, from Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett, Norman D. Briggs, G. B. Brooks, W. E. Callander, Robert Cartwright, M. N. Chamberlain, David Clark, Alexander Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. Angus Graham, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowey, Prof. and Mrs. J. Macy, Miss Macy, Charles O. Northwood, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Price, the Rev. and Mrs. F. North Tummon, Thomas Barr, William Black, and Donald Ferguson.

Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, from Glasgow—R. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Dr. James Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Moore, J. W. Pritchard, Duncan Shaw, and D. Watson.

THEATRE MEN COMBINE

ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN FORMED FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

It Will Be Known as the United Theatrical Managers' Association—A Largely Attended Meeting at Hoyt's Theatre—Will Resist the Raising of Railroad Rates and Unjust Demands from Employes—Fearful of Free Silver.

One hundred and fifty theatrical managers met in Hoyt's Theatre at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and formed an organization which will be known as the United Theatrical Managers' Association.

The meeting was called to order by William A. Brady, the youthful California manager, who explained the purposes of the association. These, Mr. Brady said, would be mutual protection and the securing of equal rights and privileges for the members.

Perhaps the most important result of the association will be the strengthening of the positions of managers who maintain traveling companies against the demands of certain railroad companies, which have shown a tendency to advance upon the rates usually accorded to theatrical people.

A manager who attended the meeting said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "All branches of the theatrical profession have organized protective associations, and I think the time has come for the managers to band themselves together for the better conservation of their rights. There is a vast field of usefulness for such a union.

"As it now is, the managers are at the mercy of many of their own people, who have several powerful societies, such as the stage mechanics and scene shifters—who are affiliated with labor unions, and the railroad Passenger Agents, who are a power unto themselves.

The officers of the association are Frank McKee of Heyt & McKee, Chairman; A. J. Spencer, Secretary, and Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre, Treasurer.

The following committee was chosen to arrange for a permanent organization: Al Hayman, Henry E. Abbey, Charles Frohman, Eugene Tompkins, A. M. Palmer, Henry C. Miner, Henry Greenwall, John P. Slocum, Joseph Arkell, W. A. Brady, Thomas H. Davis, Marc Klaw, W. R. Hayden, Augustus Pitou, George H. Primrose, William Harris, William D. Mann, Tony Pastor, J. Weber, E. L. Bloom, T. Miaco, Jacob Litt, Edward Rosenbaum, A. Q. Scammon, A. J. Hughes, and Gus Hill.

Among the managers at the meeting were Henry Greenwall, William Weber and Fields, William Hayden, W. D. Mann, the Hanlon brothers, E. Rosenbaum, Frank L. Bixby, Harry Martell, T. Miaco, John P. Slocum, Sidney R. Ellis, George Harris, Gus Hill, Edward J. Abram, Charles Yale, Frank Murray, Daniel Kelly, E. L. Bloom, J. Coleman, William Gorman, Harry Edgerton, Frederick Zweifel, A. J. Walker, Charles Osgood, Claude Goodwin, Andrew Hughes, J. H. Decker, George H. Primrose, Daniel Sully, Abe Leavitt, Frank Maeder, Frank Rich, Thomas H. Davis, William T. Keogh, Josh Litt, W. A. Brady, Frank McKee, J. Armstrong, A. J. Spencer, Harry Elmer, Alfred De Lisser, Andrew A. McCormick, Augustus Pitou, Ralph Howard, and Frank Norcross.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Manager A. M. Palmer said: "The purposes of the association are most worthy in every respect, and I shall do everything in my power to further them. We need a powerful organization, at this time particularly, for, should the silver party win, I can see nothing ahead but ruin for theatrical interests throughout the country."

Henry Greenwall said: "We tried to organize an association of managers a few years ago, but so few took any interest in it that the movement fell through. There was the largest gathering of theatrical managers to-day that I have ever seen, and the result of a union of so many powerful interests will be of great benefit to the profession as a whole.

"We have not combined to fight anybody. We simply want justice and fair treatment."

The Committee on Organization will submit a report to a general meeting of the association, to be held in Hoyt's Theatre next Monday.

SENATOR FOLEY A BENEDICT.

Minority Leader in Last State Senate Marries Miss Margaret O'Connor.

Senator Samuel J. Foley of the Twelfth Senatorial District, leader of the Democratic minority in the last session of the State Senate, was united in marriage yesterday to Miss Margaret O'Connor, daughter of the late James O'Connor, a prominent east side real estate owner.

The ceremony took place in St. Mary's Church, Grand and Ridge Streets. The Rev. N. J. Hughes officiated. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, the ceremony was private, only intimate friends and relatives being present.

The bride, a handsome brunette, was attired in a traveling costume. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret McGinnis, daughter of ex-Alderman McGinnis, and James Sullock was best man. There were many handsome presents. The bride was presented with several handsome floral tributes from pupils in St. Mary's Academy, where she was formerly a pupil.

Among the guests were Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin, former Assistant District Attorney Bradley, ex-Assemblyman Joseph La Fetra, Assemblyman Joseph Schulum, and Charles S. Adler, Frank O'Donnel, and Charles E. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley left for a brief wedding trip to Saratoga and Lake George. On their return they will reside at 5 Willett Street.

GOODWIN BEAT HIS MOTHER.

A Severe Rebuke Added to His Sentence by Justice Hayes.

Eleven months in the penitentiary was the sentence pronounced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday upon Hugh B. Goodwin, a young man convicted of brutally beating his mother.

Young Goodwin lives with his father and mother at 1,616 Park Avenue. He demanded $1 from his mother July 27, saying that he would beat her if she refused him. Mrs. Goodwin, a small, delicate-appearing woman with a kind and motherly face, informed the son she had no money. He seized her by the hair, threw her to the floor, and beat her about the head and body until the neighbors were attracted by her screams for help.

With tears in her eyes, the mother related the story in court, and the father told how the son refused to work, drank to excess, and abused the family.

Presiding Justice Hayes, in pronouncing sentence after reviewing the evidence, said: "Your case does not appeal to the Court in any manner, shape, or form; no sentence could be too severe. To attack the mother who bore you is, in our opinion, the most ungrateful and absolutely brutal act possible, and this Court most cheerfully sentences you to eleven months' confinement in the penitentiary."

Goodwin exhibited an air of braggadocio.

SERF'S WILL IT IS SAID WAS LOST.

A Copy Is Now Presented for Admission to Probate.

A copy of the will of the late Nicholas Serf of 15 Thompson Street was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office. It is alleged that the original will was lost. The estate is valued at $82,000 in real estate and $12,000 in personal property.

Joseph Nicholas Serf and Barbara Fisher, the son and daughter of the testator, are the chief beneficiaries under the will. According to petition, the will was executed on July 21, 1892, and was placed by decedent in a box where he kept his papers. It remained there until August, 1895, when his son, believing that his father had become irrational, took the will from the box and gave it to his sister, Mary Ellen Sturtz, who has since died.

Departures for Europe.

Among the passengers who are booked on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which will sail to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, are Bartlett Tripp, United States Minister to Austria; Mrs. Tripp, Howard Gibb, F. Hollander, Charles Oakes, George R. Read, Pabor Stevenson, and Charles A. Voigt.

SPECULATED WITH A BOY'S MONEY.

Now a Referee Decides that the Mother Is Liable for $34,000.

A report was filed with the Surrogate yesterday by Referee Rastus S. Ransom in a suit instituted by S. Howell Shepard against his mother, Pamele W. Shepard, to compel her to file a report as administratrix and executrix of the will of her husband, John F. Shepard, and to pay to the petitioner a legacy of $50,000 which was left to him in his father's will.

The referee finds that Mrs. Shepard fell into the hands of one Allan G. Lamson, who used the estate to speculate in stocks, and lost the money invested. Mrs. Shepard claims that the money was used in the speculations with the consent of the son, and that therefore any loss falls on him.

John F. Shepard died on Dec. 13, 1889, and on Jan. 6 following the widow took out letters of administration. The son, S. Howell Shepard, was then a student in Princeton, and came of age on Jan. 15, 1890. The referee says that in the testimony it was sought to show that "this boy" had authorized Lamson to invest his legacy in speculative schemes. Lamson was a witness, but at the request of counsel his cross-examination was postponed, and he never returned, but fled the jurisdiction. Referee Ransom denied a motion to throw out all his testimony, but holds that Lamson's running away seriously impaired the value of his testimony.

It is agreed between the parties to the suit that the petitioner has been paid on account of this fifty-thousand-dollar legacy the amount of $15,907.33, so that there is about $34,000 still due from the estate to the legatee, which the referee holds she is responsible for.

The referee finds that Lamson was a "promoter of various enterprises, a speculator in stocks, and general business schemer," and says: "I do not remark upon the duty cast by the law and by good morals upon this executrix, the mother and natural guardian of the petitioner, to deal fairly with the petitioner, having in mind his inexperience and youth, and it is no defense that a few days after he reached his majority a consent was obtained from him acquiescing in the use of the money for speculation. The referee says he does not believe, as a matter of fact, however, that young Shepard ever gave his consent to the speculation. The children gathered strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries that ran wild. The peonies were our great pride. They were double and single, and included all shades from deep red to the purest white. A display of gay irises followed the peonies. Then there were roses, pineapple shrubs, and all manner of old-fashioned perennials.

"The vegetation in the place has become so thick now that no one except the children tries to penetrate it. But from our windows we catch the blaze of hollyhocks and sunflowers, and see the trumpet vines hanging out their flowers in the branches of an apple tree. An old woman, they tell me, who was dear to all the neighborhood once tended the garden with her own hands."

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"The best plan is to drink slowly through a straw, and to pause between each mouthful, so as to lengthen the time during which the liquid passes through the mouth. The contents of one large glass taken in the course of an hour should be quite enough to quench a healthy person's thirst. Iced liquids of any kind do not refresh; on the contrary, they increase thirst. Watch a man who drinks a glass of icewater and you will notice that he becomes deadly pale as he drinks. The best drinks to quench thirst are lemonade and acids, or a decoction of cold coffee; these are all much preferable to alcoholic drinks, such as beer, wine, or whisky."

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—By direction of the President, the following enlisted men are placed on the retired list: Ordnance Sergt. John H. Colligan, Jackson Barracks, La.; Sergt. George Deary, Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Private Francis Dilion, Company D, Ninth Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

—Leaves of absence are granted to Col. Robert H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. Charles D. Clay, Eleventh Infantry, and Capt. William A. Kobbe, Fourth Artillery.

—Admiral Ramsay has resumed his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, after a month's vacation spent in Northern New-York and on the great lakes.

—Post Chaplain John S. Seibold is transferred from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Canby, Washington.

OVERRULED BY JUSTICE SMYTH.

Decision in Suit of T. J. Milbourne and a Benefit Society.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, overruled a demurrer yesterday, interposed by the Royal Benefit Society to an action brought by T. Jefferson Milbourne to recover $1,000, less $200 benefits received.

The Royal Oak Benefit League, which was incorporated in 1888, in 1894 transferred its business to the Royal Benefit Society. The plaintiff was a member of the league, and was to receive $1,000 at the end of seven years, less all benefits received in the meantime, provided all assessments were paid. Milbourne complied with the conditions. He had received $200 in benefits, and sued for the balance—$800.

The corporation claimed that the original contract was ultra vires, and that the Royal Benefit Society was not liable. It also claimed that there could be no transfer of risks from one company to another without a two-thirds vote of the members of the old company, which, it was said, had not been had.

Justice Smyth, in overruling the demurrer, said that it was well settled that the plea of ultra vires would not prevail when it would not advance justice, but would, on the contrary, accomplish a wrong.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Eighth Annual Meeting Draws Large Attendance to Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The eighth annual Summer meeting of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons commenced this morning in Ocean Grove. The attendance was very large, being made up of daughters and sons from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the order, presided, and made a stirring address on "Personal Responsibility."

The address of welcome was made by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association.

Bishop John F. Newman of the Methodist Church spoke eloquently on the work and benefits of the order.

Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Secretary of the order, presided at the afternoon meeting.

Foreign Mails Quickly Handled.

The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which arrived yesterday, was the first to have her mails handled by the new method of distribution without being taken to the General Post Office. Postal clerks accompany the steamships of the German company, and hence, in the case of the Saale's mails, it was not even necessary for the sorting to be done aboard the mail boats, which meet steamships at Quarantine. The mails were sorted and the bags tagged for their respective destinations. Such as were for New-York and for points reached by train from the Grand Central Station were left at Pier 14 North River, which is one of the American Line's piers, and transferred by truck. Others were taken to the railroad stations on the Jersey shore.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A SAMPLE THREE.

Just to give you an idea "what's up" in China Closets.

ONE:—Antique oak, large, richly carved, curved glass sides, glass doors, heavy glass shelves.

Another:—Flemish finish—one of the much-admired corner closets; needs but little room. Simply carved, single door, glass shelves.

Another:—Of mahogany, low, quaint, old fashioned; the very place for old china to rest in.

Great advantages in selecting at this season, for you get marked-down prices.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"I chose the house we have rented in the country for the Summer because it has back of it an old, neglected garden," said a woman yesterday who had come to the city for a day's shopping. "One can have no idea of the happy surprises it has given us. Grass and shrubs have invaded the walks, and the various flowers which once had been confined in their own plots have mingled in charming confusion. There was no hoeing or weeding to be done. We just let everything grow as it willed. We first had hundreds of daffodils and many other early flowers. Fully ten kinds of shrubs have added their wealth of bloom in succession. The children gathered strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries that ran wild. The peonies were our great pride. They were double and single, and included all shades from deep red to the purest white. A display of gay irises followed the peonies. Then there were roses, pineapple shrubs, and all manner of old-fashioned perennials.

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A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER VI.

King Solomon on Bi-Metallism and Free Silver.

3. "Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."

4. "And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

$3.00.

THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Park Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Louis Snyder of 298 Columbus Avenue reported at Police Headquarters last night that his fourteen-year-old brother, Walter, had been missing from his home since July 31. His parents are fearful that he has met with harm. He is 4 feet 10 inches high, stout of fair complexion, with dark brown hair and blue eyes. He wears a blue serge sack suit, tan shoes, black stockings, laced shoes, and bicycle cap.

—A new schedule for the running of trains went into effect on all the principal lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company yesterday. Three minutes' time on a trip is saved by fast running. The new schedule runs from South Ferry to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in forty-six minutes.

—At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, held at 115 Wall Street yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Henry P. Booth, George G. Wood, William Rowland, Federico la Zaldo, and John W. Rawlins.

—John Moore, forty-three years old, of East Broadway, a cab driver, fell from his cab in front of 169 Greenwich Street yesterday and was taken when picked up by Davis Ehrling of 144 East Eighty-second Street. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

—Fifteen Chinamen who were expressed in a game of fan tan

Tuesday
August 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

STRIKERS MOB COAT SHOPS

POLICE ON EAST SIDE WHENEVER POLICE ARE NOT AT HAND.

One Shop Cleaned Out and Workmen Frightened Away by the Rioters—Men Suspected of Working Chased Through the Streets and Roughly Handled—Strikers Claim They Will Win the Fight—Contractors Say Forty Shops Are Now Open.

There were exciting times on the east side yesterday when the association contractors opened their shops for work, this time under better police protection than on Monday. There were rough and tumble fights between union and non-union men, or with such union men as had got tired of holding out and wanted to earn some money.

Several policemen were stationed in front of Walhalla Hall to prevent disturbances there, and others were posted at 180 Ludlow Street, 155 Suffolk Street, 174 Allen Street and 81 Hester Street, as the neighborhoods of these places abound with contractors' shops. It was not possible to do it every shop protected all the time, and whenever the police left one place, the strikers would gather and shout "Scab!" and threaten to break into the shops.

Large numbers of the strikers reported at Walhalla Hall early in the morning and were ordered to do picket duty, and dissuade non-union men from working, or to induce such as had already entered the shops to quit work. The pickets increased in numbers, until they became a regular mob of turbulent shouters, but they would run away whenever policemen were in sight.

Early in the day a man ran into the Eldridge Street Police Station and said that a mob was wrecking the shop of Conrad Bodansky, at 27 Ludlow Street. Policeman Wandling was sent there in haste, but when he got there he found only Bodansky wringing his hands. The crowd had already gone, and several non-union men who had been working in the shop had been so badly frightened that they, too, ran away and did not return.

Another crowd collected at the corner of Canal and Orchard Streets, and several were shouting, "Away with the scabs!" A contractor, who said his name was Charles Superstehlitz, ran along Grand Street yelling, "I'm murdered!" While a gang of men followed at his heels. At the head of the gang was Louis Benowitch of 21 Delancey Street, and he was arrested by a policeman. His followers immediately dispersed.

Superstehlitz said he had gone to Walhalla Hall with the intention of signing the agreement with the Protherhood and getting his own back, when Benowitch knocked his hat over his eyes. Then he was assaulted by the mob. Benowitch was taken to Essex Market Police Court, where he was sworn that he had not even touched Superstehlitz, and, as the latter had no witnesses, the prisoner was discharged.

At the same time there were other rows on Hester Street, where there are two contractors' shops, one on the second floor, belonging to Lehman and another on the third floor, belonging to Lazarus Solomon, nearly trouble early in the day followed and he locked the door. Soon a mob of several hundred strikers came up, and members ran up the stairs leading to Solomon's shop. Mrs. Levine stood with her baby in the doorway at the time, and the crowd nearly crushed her away, shouting: "Women don't count in times like these."

When the strikers forced open the door, but they were met by Solomon and his workmen, while were headsmiting matrons, scissors, and irons were flourished.

Among the arrangements was one Hyman Fried, who was called the Englishman, because he had recently arrived from London. He climbed out of the back window onto the fire escape and into Levine's shop, shouting: "Police! Help!" Several policemen were coming, and before the crowd could escape Detectives Dennis and Reardon, of the Eldridge Street Police Station arrested Morris Charnoe of 25 Hester Street, who seemed to be one of the ring leaders.

Contractor Matthew Himes of 91 Monroe Street had a fight with several strikers, and when one of them gave the alarm of "Scab!" his assailant ran away. Himes had a swollen hand as the result of the scuffle.

Some one informed the strikers that non-union men were working in the shop of Contractor Isaac Kaufman at 18 Suffolk Street, and that no police were guarding the place. Immediately a gang, headed by Philip Louis of 125 Clinton Street and Abraham Nielman of 279 Delancey Street, went to the shop. They forced the door open and found Kaufman and his eighteen-year-old daughter in charge. She ordered the intruders out, and before they could do any mischief Policeman Meyers came up and arrested Fishman and Louis and took them to Essex Market Police Court. Here Lawyer Thomas P. Bradley appeared for them and they were discharged.

Soon after, Contractor L. Noviat of 96 Cannon Street complained that Calman Klein of 396 East Houston Street, an overcoat and sackcoat maker, had entered his shop with a crowd and refused to leave. A policeman ordered Klein to leave, but as the latter did not do so quickly enough, he was pushed out. Thereupon he turned upon the policeman and was arrested. In Essex Market Police Court he was held in $300 to keep the peace for a month.

A crowd had followed Klein to the court, and when they heard of his sentence they became furious. When Contractor Noviat came out into the street they shouted: "Hang him! String him up!" But several policemen escorted him home.

Abraham Cohen of 95 Chrystie Street, who was arrested on Sunday, was yesterday held in $500 bail for examination by Magistrate Flammer. Bail was furnished.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the strikers, said yesterday that the contractors were to blame for the disturbance, as they magnified everything into a riot, and tried to provoke the men. He said the statement of Chairman Driesen of the Contractors' Association, that the brotherhood had paid $50 to a contractor to sign the agreement, was untrue, and the brotherhood would pay him $50 if he could show that contractor. He added that 112 contractors had signed the agreement, and that the men could stand out against the remaining contractors if it took a year.

Chairman Driesen of the contractors said that none of the contractors had been seriously hurt in their scrimmages with the strikers. "Most of our strikers," he said, "fight with their mouths, like Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and not with fists and clubs. About forty contractors have opened their shops, and more will open to-morrow."

At the headquarters of the striking children's jacketmakers it was said that nearly all the contractors had signed the agreement.

Jacob Davis of 96 Cannon Street, a striker, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of having caused a disturbance at the corner of Rivington and Sheriff Streets, and was held in $500 bail for his good behavior for one month.

AUGUST GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

Judge Cowing Admonishes Talesmen Not to Shun Grand Jury Duty.

The August Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Cowing, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. A long list of talesmen was called, a large percentage failing to answer.

As usual, over half of those present wanted to be excused, and this afforded Judge Cowing a text for a brief lecture. Service as a Grand Juror was a "light and honorable employment," he said, "and gentlemen summoned to serve should not attempt to evade their duty."

In his charge, Judge Cowing said he was not aware of anything special toward which to direct their attention other than what the statutes require. He was glad to report that the number of prisoners whose cases they would be called upon to consider was small, only thirty-five in number, and he asked the Grand Jury to assist the court in expediting business in order to render it as little onerous as possible during the hot month of August. He thought that they might be able to finish their work in one day. He referred to the overcrowding of the Tombs prison, but suggested that its inspection be deferred until October, owing to the heat of this and next month.

The members of the Grand Jury are J. Edward Follon, (foreman,) varnishmaker, 270 West Thirteenth Street; Bernard L. Ackerman, clothier, 712 Washington Street; Max Minchelmer, hats, 61 Prince Street; Charles H. Brantingham, warehouse, 134 Pearl Street; William H. Whitingham, broker, 8 Broad Street; Henry Gess, banker, 120 Broadway; Stephen M. Kacvals, syrups, 139 Water Street; Herman L. Emmet, publisher, 30 Vesey Street; William W. Horton, banker, 6 Wall Street; Frederick A. Gans, Secretary, 25 East Forty-fourth Street; James M. Requa, no business, 25 East Forty-fourth Street; William Harkness, inventor, 413 Broadway; James W. O'Brien, publisher, 280 Broadway; John L. Redmond, grocer, 209 Spring Street; John W. Hompfell, architect, 1 West Eleventh Street; Bernard Karsch, jeweler, 170 Broadway; Scott Foster, President, 395 Canal Street; William C. Smith, builder, 71 Perry Street; Jonas M. Libbey, real estate, 31 Nassau Street; Robert M. Macpherson, merchant, 101 North Street; Malcolm Campbell, broker, 25 Pine Street; Evert Jansen Wendell, merchant, 61 Worth Street; Russell D. Hyde, merchant, 88 Leonard Street.

SUIT FOR TINY RIBBON OF LAND.

Potter's House Said to Occupy Nearly Three Inches of Nicholson's Ground.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Edward Nicholson to compel Eugene C. Potter to restore 2⅞ inches of land to him, which is part of the plot at 224 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and also to compel the defendant to pay $1,500 damages for the use of the land.

Mr. Potter has erected a large apartment house on the lot 222 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which, it is alleged, encroaches 2⅞ inches on the land of Mr. Nicholson.

The original owner of 224 was Frederick Kurzman, and it was while he owned it that the house was put up on 222. Kurzman never knew that his property was encroached upon. Mr. Nicholson first discovered it when he had his lot surveyed for the purpose of building on it.

JUSTICE C. E. PRATT DEAD

HE HAD BEEN ON THE SUPREME COURT BENCH SINCE 1869.

Was a Member of the Appellate Division of the Court in the Second Judicial District—He Suffered for Many Years from a Bullet in His Head, Received at the Battle of Mechanicsville—Was a Gallant Federal General.

Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, died at Rochester, Mass., yesterday morning.

Justice Pratt had been ill for several years, having first been attacked by a stroke of paralysis. After being confined to his house, at 1,483 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for many weeks, he recovered sufficiently to be able to resume his place on the bench. He was again stricken June 26, this time his right arm being affected. He rallied and was able to go to Rochester, Mass. It was believed he was getting bet-

Justice Calvin E. Pratt,

Died Yesterday in Rochester, Mass. Had Been on Supreme Court Bench in Brooklyn Since 1869.

ter, as Justice Clement yesterday received a letter stating that he was much better, and that his family believed he would recover. Only a short time after receiving this letter Justice Clement received a telegram announcing the death of the eminent jurist.

Justice Calvin E. Pratt was the son of Edward A. Pratt of Princeton, Mass., and was born in that town Jan. 23, 1828. He attended the district school until he was sent to Sutton, Mass., and when sixteen years old he attended the Collegiate Academy, at Wilbraham, and practiced surveying on the Providence and Worcester Railroad. He also taught school for a time at Uxbridge, Sutton, and Worcester. In 1849 he began the study of law, and in 1850 was made Clerk in the Criminal Court. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. For eight years, from 1851 to 1859, he studied medicine and anatomy in their relation to jurisprudence and was quite an expert on these two studies.

Justice Pratt during these years took an active interest in the National Guard of the State of Massachusetts, and was for a time attached to the Worcester Light Infantry. He became Major of the Tenth Massachusetts Infantry, and later on was appointed upon Major Gen. Hobbs's staff, with the rank of Major.

In 1853 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Worcester, and he held that office for six years. He took an active part in politics, and was always a Democrat. For years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and was Chairman of the County Committee.

At the outbreak of the war he organized the Thirty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and went to the front with that organization. He was appointed Colonel by Gov. Seymour. Col. Pratt had recruited the regiment at his own expense. At the battle of Bull Run he was very active and did gallant work, for which he was recommended for promotion.

While at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Mechanicsville, on Jan. 29, 1862, he was shot in the left cheek, the bullet lodging behind the cheekbone. The bullet was removed in 1891, after he had suffered a great deal for twenty-nine years.

Col. Pratt was recommended for promotion by Gen. McClellan for gallantry on the field, and in September, 1862, was appointed a Brigadier General by President Lincoln. He took charge of one of the brigades under command of Gen. Hancock. This brigade formed part of the Sixth Army Corps.

After the war Gen. Pratt resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, and associated with him were the late Greenville F. Jenks, ex-Judge James Ewalt, and ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott.

In 1885 and 1886 he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the district including Kings and Queens Counties, and in 1869 he was elected to the Supreme Court bench by the votes of the Democrats and Republicans. In 1877 he was elected without opposition for another term, and in 1891 he was again chosen for a term of fourteen years. As on previous occasions, he had no opposition, the Republicans and Democrats working in unison.

Justice Pratt was a member of the Brooklyn Club. He leaves a wife and several daughters, who are well known in Brooklyn society.

The flags on the public buildings and on the houses of the Hamilton and the Brooklyn Club were displayed at half mast out of respect to the memory of Justice Pratt. His term of office would have expired Dec. 31, 1898.

STOLE TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE.

Van Dusen, When Arrested for One Robbery, Confesses to Six.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—William R. Van Dusen of Morristown, who was arrested last week for robbing the residence of Frederick Danbey, at 119 William Street, East Orange, on May 17 last, has confessed to having robbed five other houses in this vicinity.

Van Dusen, who lived at 20 Spring Street, Morristown, with his wife, while in this city boarded at 389 Washington Street. In his room here on Saturday a lot of pawn tickets were found and turned over to the police, and yesterday Detectives Cosgrove and Carroll visited the jail and had a long interview with the prisoner. He finally confessed to having stolen goods from the following places:

Residence of J. Mangin, North Ninth Street, where he stole some silverware.

House of Timothy Seale, clerk of the Grand Jury, 40 North Sixth Street, where he secured a diamond ring, a diamond cluster ring, a crescent breastpin set with diamonds, a lady's gold watch, a gold chain, and other jewelry, valued at $250.

At the residence of E. D. Page, 45 South Seventh Street, he got but little.

From the home of Adams Titus, 39 South Tenth Street, he stole a clock.

From the house of Horace Mitchell, at 20 Ninth Avenue, a valuable clock was taken.

Van Dusen was arrested through a letter dropped while robbing the Danbey house. Detective Bell succeeded in locating the prisoner in Morristown, where it was learned he had been married a year ago to the daughter of a highly respected citizen of that town. He told his wife he was a traveling salesman, and was away from home most of the time. Mrs. Van Dusen is seriously ill at her home, and does not know of the arrest of her husband.

Van Dusen told the detectives he committed the robberies in order to care properly for his wife. He had been out of work for a long time, and resolved to steal rather than let his wife know he was out of employment and penniless.

LOWELL HORSE DEAL INDICTMENTS.

Three Councilmen and the School Superintendent Accused.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 3.—Five indictments were reported by the Grand Jury in the horse deal case to-day. They were against J. G. Hunton, Fred A. George, and Hugh Maguire of the Committee on Streets; Cleveland Cheney, Superintendent of Schools, and Charles Clapp, dealer in horses.

All but Clapp appeared in court, and, after pleading not guilty, recognized in the sum of $1,500, except Hunton, against whom there were two counts, and bail was fixed on each at $1,500. Mr. Clapp is confined to his house by illness. The transactions which resulted in the finding of these indictments was the sale to the city through the Street Committee of eight horses by Mr. Hunton, through Mr. Clapp as intermediary.

The indictments charge conspiracy, and in the case of Hunton there is an additional charge of violation of the statutes. He was arrested by the Sheriff shortly after the announcement of the indictment.

A FAMOUS OLD SILVER MINE.

Believed to Have Been Discovered in Kentucky After Many Years.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 3.—What is believed to be the celebrated Swift silver mine has been discovered on Roundstone Creek, thirty-five miles south of here, in Rock Castle County.

The ore is combined with lead and smelts at $65 a ton. Down several feet below the top ledge were found crucibles and other implements, which leads to the belief that the mine has been worked in the past.

Old residents say the situation tallies exactly with the description left in Swift's chart.

FIRE ALARM IS CRITICISED

THIS CITY'S SYSTEM SAID TO BE IN AN UNDESIRABLE CONDITION.

Expert Testimony Given in the Trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph and Electrical Appliances of the Fire Department—Alarm Boxes and Other Things in Evidence That Were Severely Criticised.

The trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Telegraph and Electrical Appliances of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, who is charged with fraud and incompetency in connection with the discharge of his official duties, was resumed yesterday morning at the Fire Department Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh Street. President La Grange occupied the chair, and all the members of the board, except Mr. Ford, were present.

Several specimens of fire-alarm boxes and other appliances connected with the electric alarm system were taken into the trial room and put upon the large table before the Commissioners. Two or three of them seemed somewhat rusty and dilapidated.

The first witness examined was John J. Carty of 35 Mount Morris Avenue. His testimony was a continuation of that which he gave at the last session of the board. He said that, as an electrical engineer of many years' experience, he felt that he was competent to give expert testimony in the matter under consideration. At the request of the President of the board he examined the fire-alarm boxes and other appliances which were upon the table in the trial room. He pointed out several imperfections in them and explained how they were liable, at times, to fail to work properly. In one instance especially, the insulation was in such condition that the current of electricity was not well controlled. A screw had dropped out, and there were other reasons for the apparatus failing to respond at times when it was necessary to send out an alarm.

The witness said that some imperfections might be owing to methods of original construction, and others to lack of careful and frequent inspection. A weak spring should always be replaced by a good one. There can be defects in cams and wheels. A box marked "Exhibit 3" was offered in evidence and made the subject of special examination by the witness. Several defects in it were explained to the board.

The witness said that he had examined fire-alarm boxes in actual use on Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Broadway. The examination of these boxes was made at the request of the President of the board. Box 65, on Broadway, near the City Hall, was in bad condition. Parts of the mechanism were badly rusted, and in the box was an old piece of cloth which had been left there by some careless employe.

In another box the clockwork of the fire alarm, as well as that of an ambulance call which was attached, was out of order. Of the additional boxes investigated some were in bad and some in good condition. Witness added:

"It is difficult to prevent parts of the mechanism from becoming rusty, especially when the boxes are frequently opened. The moisture in the atmosphere usually makes rust. When a box is out of order it should immediately be replaced by a good one and taken to the repair shop."

One of the boxes shown to the board was that which had its hook pulled down by a policeman on the occasion of a fire a while ago. The policeman held the hook down, instead of releasing it, as he should have done, and consequently no alarm was sent in. A citizen who saw the policeman's mistake sent in an alarm by telephone, and when the firemen arrived the policeman was still holding the hook down.

Counsel for Superintendent Smith suggested that in the instance referred to the alarm system was not at fault. The policeman was ignorant.

Mr. Carty testified further that a pinhole in a cable would admit moisture and affect the working of the fire-alarm telegraph. Such holes should be closed with a preparation adapted to the purpose. Rust, the witness said, would frequently cause openings of circuits.

Witness said he had found many defective terminals and bridle wires. In most instances an insufficient amount of material had been used.

"With the fire-alarm system now in use," the witness added, "it is my opinion that with proper management 90 per cent. of the trouble that has been experienced could have been prevented."

The witness said his examination of the fire-alarm system and electrical apparatus belonging to the city was made in company with attachés of the Fire Department. He did not meddle with the apparatus further than to look at it. In one instance he saw a city employe attempt to tighten some screws to perfect circuits, and the screws were so corroded with rust that the heads came off. The witness was sharply cross-examined, but he adhered to his original statements.

It was suggested that it might be a good plan to send an expert to Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the purpose of examining the fire-alarm systems of those cities, to ascertain how they compare with New-York's system. The suggestion did not meet with approval from all concerned, but it may be acted upon later.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

MAY FIX TAX RATE TO-DAY.

The Matter to be Considered by the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting today, will probably fix the tax rate for the city for the present year.

Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday said the rate would probably be as high as $2.14 on $100. He said he had discussed the matter pretty thoroughly with Deputy Controller Lyon, and that it was almost certain to be above $2.13.

This estimate differs very materially from that made some time ago by Commissioner Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. He estimated that the rate would be about $2.09, as against $1.81 last year.

The date of fixing the rate has generally been later than this—usually at the third or fourth meeting in August, or the first or second meeting in September.

The increase in the budget this year is nearly $7,000,000, the budget being for $46,496,571 for 1896, as against $38,000,000 for 1895. To the budget amount is to be added $870,931 for contingencies, and $2,500,000, taken from the general fund, subtracted from this total, making the sum to be raised by taxation this year $44,870,502.

Alderman Olcott said the law required the tax rolls to be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes by Sept. 1. If not completed by that date, the Aldermen are subject to fine. Delay has heretofore been due to the Croton water arrearage, which, it was said, could not be got up by Sept. 1. Alderman Olcott thinks the rate will be fixed to-day and declared by Aug. 11.

If taxes are not paid before Jan. 1 a penalty of 7 per cent. is added. Alderman Olcott says he will offer a resolution today to fix the rate at once so that taxpayers will have an opportunity to avail themselves of the reduction of 6 per cent. that is granted on prompt payments.

LONG ISLAND BANK MAY CLOSE.

Brooklyn Trust Companies Are Doing Most of the Business.

Men prominent in financial circles in Brooklyn yesterday talked about a rumor that the Long Island Bank, on Remsen Street, that city, is about to go out of business on account of the financial agitation. Crowell Hadden, the President of the bank, when asked about the rumor, said:

"We may close some day soon, and we may not close. It depends on what the Directors will do. We have been talking about this thing for a year, and it may be a year before we know what we will do. We desire to continue the business, but, if we have no business, we don't care to continue. The financial agitation now going on in the country has nothing to do with our condition. We have a surplus of $125,760 and deposits amounting to more than $1,000,000. Some of the best men in Brooklyn, like A. Abraham and James Morgan, are officers in the bank."

It is said the trust companies in Brooklyn are doing a great amount of business that was formerly done by the banks, and that, consequently, the business of some of the banks is falling off to a noticeable degree. Bank officials have complained of this for the last two years.

WAR SHIPS PRACTICING SIGNALS.

Searchlights Illuminated the Night When El Norte Passed.

The Morgan Line steamship El Norte, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday morning, reported passing Admiral Bunce's fleet the preceding night.

The moon had not yet risen, and the dark but clear night was evidently being taken advantage of by the men-of-war for signal practice. Besides the colored signal lights, the search lights were being used, and they lighted up the ocean so that the white hulls of the warships could be plainly seen from a long distance.

The squadron was proceeding south, the vessels strung out about half a mile apart. They were about sixty miles southeast of the Delaware Breakwater when El Norte passed them at 10:30 P. M.

The Morgan Line boat also overhauled and passed the armored cruiser Maine, about seventy miles south of Cape Hatteras. The Maine, relieved of flibuster patrol duty on the Florida coast by the cruiser Montgomery, was bound for Norfolk, whither she had been ordered to coal before joining the squadron for sea drill.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Movements of naval vessels were reported to-day as follows: The Machias sailed from Yokohama for Chemulpo, the Monterey arrived at Port Angeles, the San Francisco at Smyrna, the Columbia at Pompinaville, the Cushing at New-York, and the Maine at Norfolk. The Maine will coal and join the North Atlantic squadron.

ORDNANCE BIDS OPENED

LIVELY COMPETITION FOR SUPPLYING THE ARMY'S NEEDS.

Many Proffers to Build Gun Carriages Provided for by Act of Congress—A Wide Range of Prices—Offers to Furnish Shells—The Navy Probably Will Not Exceed the Army Price for Gun Forgings, and Bids May Be Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Bids were opened at the War Department to-day for ordnance supplies authorized by the appropriation bills for the current fiscal year. The proposals were as follows:

For Ten-inch Disappearing Gun Carriages—American Hoist and Derrick Company, St. Paul, Minn., ten or more at $11,500 each; the Weimar Machine Works, Lebanon, Penn., thirty more or less, at $17,250 each; the Bethlehem Iron Company, five at $16,850 each or ten or more at $16,400 each; Robert Poole's Son & Co. of Baltimore, thirty, at $13,748 each; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, thirty, at $14,000 each; John H. Dadoke, Camden, N. J., five, at $20,000 each; the Kilby Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, six, at $17,500 each; the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, one for $18,500, or six for $17,180 each; the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., one for $24,175, or ten for $16,450, and twenty for $15,940; Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio, six, at $16,975 each, and each additional carriage at $15,175 each.

Mortar Carriages—The American Hoist and Derrick Company, St. Paul, Minn., twenty or more, at $5,618 per carriage; the Weimar Company, Lebanon, Penn., all of the carriages to be not less than ten, at $8,500 per carriage; the Dixon Manufacturing Company, Scranton, Penn., ten spring return carriages at $8,850 each; Robert Poole's Son & Co., Baltimore, fifty-six or more spring return carriages, at $5,586 each; the West Point Foundry Company, Cold Spring, N. Y., twenty or less spring return carriages at $7,500 each; the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio, one carriage, at $8,980, or twelve for $6,980 each; the Walker Company, Cleveland, Ohio, fifty-six, more or less, at $8,250 per carriage; Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio, ten at $7,575 each, and additional carriages at $7,175 each; the Kilby Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, six twelve-inch carriages at $7,850 each; the Somerset Foundry, Philadelphia, one for $6,750, and all above ten for $5,750 each; the Pond Machine Tool Company, five for $10,214, or twenty for $7,750; the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., fifty or more at $6,456 each, less than twenty at $6,813 each.

Forgings for Ten, Twelve and Sixteen-inch Guns—Bethlehem Company, eighteen sets of tens at 23.6 cents per pound, six twelve-inch, 23.9 cents per pound, and for sixteen-inch, 24 cents per pound; Midvale Steel Company, eighteen sets for ten-inch, 24.5 cents per pound, fifteen sets for twelve-inch, 25 cents per pound, and one set for sixteen-inch at 30 cents per pound.

Mortar Forgings—Bethlehem Company, more or less, for twelve-inch, 23½ cents per pound; Midvale Steel Company, eighteen sets at 23.5 cents per pound.

Finishing and assembling Twelve-inch Mortars—Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., thirty or more, $5,759 each; less than twenty, at $3,875 each.

Completing Mortars—Bethlehem Iron Company, twenty complete, $12,250 each; over twenty, at $12,000 each.

Rapid-Fire Guns—American Ordnance Company, six-pounder, Driggs-Seabury type, $1,065 each; Thomas F. Lang, six-pounders, with mounts, Marsh type, $1,495 each.

Bids for deck-piercing shell were submitted by the Carnegie Steel Company, the Sterling Steel Company, and the Midvale Steel Company, and ranged from $162 and $141 for the 500-pound shell to $238, and $175 each for the 1,000-pound projectile. The same firms submitted proposals for furnishing armor-piercing shot.

Two firms, the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Works, both of Pennsylvania, competed for $1,000,000 worth of steel gun forgings, for which offers were opened in the Navy Department this afternoon. These forgings are for use in manufacturing two eight-inch, fifty six-inch, thirty-five five-inch, and twenty four-inch breech-loading rifles. Although no limit except the appropriation was set for the cost of this material, Secretary Herbert announced in forwarding bidders that he would feel bound to give no more for naval guns than Congress had allowed to the army in the Fortification act, which was at the rate of 21 cents a pound.

Both bids received to-day exceeded this amount, except in case of the two eight-inch rifles, and it is possible that contracts may not be awarded for the much-needed projectiles until Congress raised the limit of the steel companies reduce their bids.

The bids were as follows: Bethlehem Company, four, five, and six inch forgings, 26½ cents; eight-inch forgings, 23.4 to 26 cents; Midvale Company, four and five inch forgings, 27 cents; six-inch forgings, 26 cents; eight-inch forgings, 25.9-10 cents.

Naval War College Lectures.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The Naval War College programme for the coming week includes lectures by Capt. H. C. Taylor, on "Naval Tactics"; Prof. Theodore S. C. Woolsey, on "The Right of Search, and Its Limitations," and Prof. Alger, United States Navy, on "Guns and Armor."

Asked to be Shot After Mad Acts.

PROVIDENCE, Ky., Aug. 3.—Near Clay, eight miles west of here, Tom Brown, an insane husband, cut and beat his mother-in-law, wife, and baby with an axe and they will probably die. Brown went to a neighbor after the deed and asked to be shot.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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SYNOPSIS.

Newport Harbor is alive with beautiful pleasure craft gathered there to witness or take part in the annual races. Honoria Hensler has come on board the Neckan, the yacht of her New-York betrothed, Billy. She is rich in beauty and all feminine charms, but not in worldly goods, and is engaged to marry Chauncey Parkes, a poor but brilliant college professor. Among the other guests are Charley Greene, a commonplace young man; a distinguished foreign Prince, and Mrs. Bennett Bennett, a social leader. While at supper that night a stranger yacht anchors very close to the Neckan. It proves to be the Pendragon, in which Sir Brooke Delaney, a rich man, owner and rear presumptive to a dukedom, and his friend, Lord Gadsden, are going around the world. The races have brought them to Newport. Mrs. Bennett is delighted at this news, for Sir Brooke's acquaintance is an accession to her London social career. Meanwhile, from the Pendragon, Sir Brooke has noticed the beautiful Honoria on the brilliantly lighted deck of the Neckan. She is simply clad in white muslin and has a long-stemmed American Beauty rose pinned to her waist. Lord Gadsden explains who she is, and calls her "the best-equipped girl in these or any other waters." He had met her while in America the year before. He tells of her beauty and of her cold, heartless nature. Sir Brooke is immensely interested, and resolves to meet her. He also recognizes Mrs. Bennett.

The next morning the two men go on board the Neckan to pay their compliments to Mrs. Bennett and meet Honoria. It is the first day of the races. Jack Carpenter, the husband of one of the Vanderwater girls, is to follow in his own boat, and Honoria is to go along as mascot. Sir Brooke is invited to accompany them. His devotion to Honoria is marked, and he saves her from a situation that might have resulted in her being washed overboard. She is pleased with his attention, and only once when her daring has been met with presumption from him does she think of her lover and resent it. The indignation from this faux pas soon passes away, and when they part he begs for the rose she has worn. "Not this one," she replies.

PART III.

...there been any way of reaching Sir ... Beltanley on the high seas, invita... would certainly have met the Pen... half way across. As it was, they ...ndy come aboard with calls and ... most of the gayeties of town and ... country. Sir Brooke and Lord ...proved the pleasures offered by several of these during the next few days and nights; but a request from Mrs. Bennett De Mett that he would join the party from the Neckan at the De Ruysens' ball given on conclusion of the trial races, seemed to concern Sir Brooke more immediately than it did Billy, who had men dining on board the Pendragon; and the guests were left in the enjoyment of a quiet game, while Sir Brooke ignored their gibes and obeyed his bidding.

He was waiting rather stiffly beside Lady Christopher, by and by, perhaps feeling a little forlornly glad she was there, not altogether pleased with himself for coming, and looking down the vast room where unseen light shed from the ceiling over blue-green tapestry hung walls, with bowery recesses under towering palm trees here and there, made it seem as if they danced in a woodland glade, as if the rout of a Summer palace had emptied itself into the forest with all its shimmer of many-tinted silks and gauzes and jewels, its beautiful faces, and bare shoulders; but Honoria was not there. Through a vista of flaming orchids he saw, however, that there was dancing also on an outer gallery, where the music came, perhaps, less piercingly, and there presently Honoria floated by in a cloud of white tulle, with her great roses again, dancing with the Prince, and quite oblivious of any one else. The affair became of interest, and he made his way toward her when he could, and asked what dance he might have.

"When you do dance, I wish you
A wave of the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that."

"All in a lifetime," she replied, "I was wishing I were a wave the other morning, you know. But I am sorry that I haven't a dance left till very late."

"Let me have that," he said.

"With pleasure, if we stay for it," and

Honoria Floated by in a Cloud of White Tulle.

so like the great roses she wore, whose fragrance drowned out the breath of all those other flowers, so radiant, flushed with dancing and pleasure, that he felt like closing his eyes, as if it were too much to see, or could not be the same if he looked the second time. And then he was angry with himself again.

"Honoria!" Mrs. Pepperidge exclaimed, in what was meant for an undertone. "You are making yourself so conspicuous! Do you know you have danced with almost no one else but that man?"

"Well?" said Honoria, sweetly. "And I have enjoyed it. He speaks English marvelously and dances to perfection. And he is very entertaining. What better?" opening her fan indolently.

"And a Prince," said Mrs. Pepperidge.

"Oh, that doesn't count," said Honoria. "There are Princes in plenty. But he is a man, and has ideas."

"And hasn't a penny to his name."

"How do you know he hasn't?"

"He told me so himself."

"You can't say he wasn't frank about it."

"And you've not too many pennies, you know."

"My dear Laura, haven't you anything better to do than to fling my poverty in my face," she laughed, "and with this music in your ears?"

"But I must! You can't afford to drift into marrying."

"Were we talking of marrying?" said Honoria, sweetly. "But then I have often told you I don't care to marry any one with more pennies than I have."

"Nonsense, Honoria! You didn't talk that way before Chauncey Parkes—"

"Well, then, Laura, if I am to have but a few more such scenes as this—and it is perfectly barbaric in its profusion, isn't it?—why don't you let me enjoy it in peace? Any more catechism? It's rather public—but then—"

"Well, you don't seem to think of any danger to the other party—the Prince."

"I have always gone on the principle that the other party is quite well able to take care of himself. And the Prince's step suits mine perfectly—"

And here Sir Brooke felt he was standing in the shade a little too long, and made himself evident a moment before the Prince returned with a servant bringing ices.

"May I have your kindness for a little while, Prince?" asked Mrs. Pepperidge, "and beg you to take Lady Christopher down the long gallery here? She's so superior. I want her to see that for a seaside cottage—"

"Don't you mean a seaside palace, rather?" said Sir Brooke, as the Prince departed.

"To see that for a little place by the water the De Ruysens really do things pretty well. She hasn't admitted anything of the sort yet. But the buffet is set with gold plate that rings when you breathe, and the walls are draped with a mat of Cape Jessamine blossoms, and they will give her Château Yquem to drink out of a goblet just crusted and dripping with diamond sparks. I sent for Jack to take her; but Jack does as he pleases, and he didn't please."

"Well," said Mr. Pepperidge, coming up then, "he pleases to congratulate you on owning the boat next the fastest boat in the world. For it is admitted and acknowledged, and furthermore declared, by the judges in council, that the Flying Scud went over the course in but ten seconds more than the winner. The boat's yours, Lally."

"Thanks, Jack. I'm sure it's awfully good of you," as if he had tossed her an apple. "I shall enter her for the next race! You see, Jack said if she made the time he would give her to me," said Laura.

"The American husband!" exclaimed Sir Brooke.

"They don't please you?" said Honoria. "They seem to please their wives."

"They will be the ruin of the British husband."

"But that doesn't concern you, Sir Brooke," said Mr. Pepperidge.

"I don't know," said Sir Brooke.

And then the Prince came back with Lady Christopher, and went off with Honoria, and a sudden flush burned up Sir Brooke's sun-tanned cheek and reddened the white forehead as he angrily tossed back the lock that fell across it with his bow. And whenever, in his various wanderings and introductions and fragmentary conversations and perfunctory doings, feeling it all an intense stupidity, half wishing he were back with Billy and the game, only knowing that nothing would drag him back, he caught sight of Honoria, she was still lavishing all her charm upon the Prince.

He was taking Lady Christopher to supper, and making her very happy—it was the third time she had feasted that night—when he glanced into an alcove on the way, in the blaze of whose panels like wrought cloth of gold divided by pilasters of amber, a terra-cotta Ganymede poured iced water, and saw Honoria sitting there, with the Prince bending over her. Something sardonic was in the smile on Sir Brooke's honest face then, and he drew up his straight height and twirled his mustache rather fiercely. He could put an end to that nonsense in an instant if he chose. But would that put an end to the man? And it was the man that was pleasing her—she had said it. Well, what did he care? Fire up and off to-morrow.

But when at last, very late although it was, the time came for his dance, Sir Brooke knew that it would not be fire up and off to-morrow, and he knew that whether to any sufficient danger or not he did care. He had thought at first that they would wander out and listen to the sea together under this great blotch of a waning moon high in the dark heaven. But now everything was dew-drenched—and, besides, if it were only for once, he was going to have this dance, he was going to clasp and hold her for his own, despite herself, a dance's while. But our very wishes give us not our wish, and the dance with this rather haughty, silent, and distrait person holding him quite at arm's length, was not at all the dance for which he had longed all night.

They came out after a while, the rooms already beginning to be deserted, and lingered where a rug lay on the grass by a fountain that tossed its jet high in the air with a dreamy, indifferent sway, and where a lemon tree in its tub sweetened the air. The tinkle of the fountain, the patter of the lemon leaves on the rising breeze sounded with an infinite triviality against the long, deep breathing of the sea.

"The unquiet, bright Atlantic plain," said Honoria. "I suppose you will be tempting it again now. These few days are only like an inn where you have stopped on the way."

"Mr. Vanderwater has asked me to tempt it with him to Mount Desert and perhaps

She Did Not Understand Sir Brooke's Low Bow.

Labrador, while the Pendragon makes repairs."

"And do you go?"

"Is it best?"

"How should I say?" with a slight gesture of fatigue. "It

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A DAY OF EXTREME DULLNESS IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Light Sales on Declining Prices—The Granger Stocks and Manhattan Continue Weak on Unfavorable Reports—Sugar Certificates Comparatively Active, but They Suffer with Everything Else on the List—No London Quotations.

MONDAY—P. M.

The stock market was dull and spiritless to-day. Not more than three or four stocks showed any signs of activity, and the volume of trading in those—such as Sugar, St. Paul, and Manhattan—was much smaller than usual. The total sales of all classes of stocks aggregated, for the day, only 96,095 shares, and prices generally manifested a drooping tendency.

In consequence of the bank holiday in London and the close of the London Stock Exchange, there were no quotations from that quarter to set the pace for the early tractes in the New-York Exchange. Thaidly prevailed at the outset, and for the first hour offerings of stocks were on a small scale. All of the sales were on declining prices until a slight reaction was stated about noon by the apparently professional covering of short accounts. The only news of special importance was found in the current reports of widespread rate reductions among the Granger roads. These reports made all of the Granger stocks weak and contributed to the general weakness of the market.

St. Paul, on sales of 18,215 shares, receded from 77½ to 76¾. Northwest declined ¾, Omaha declined 1½, Rock Island ⅝, and Burlington and Quincy fell off ⅞ on sales of about 3,000 shares. Manhattan consolidated developed still greater weakness on continued rumors of the unfavorable character of the forthcoming quarterly report of earnings. About 11,500 shares of this stock were sold on a steadily declining market, the price, which opened at 88, closing at 86¾. American Sugar Refining Company's certificates were the most active stocks on the list, and the price fluctuated considerably, the highest stock sales at 104, dropped to 102¾, and closed about at both a net loss for the day of ⅝. The total transactions in sugar stock aggregated about 32,500 shares.

The sterling exchange market was exceedingly dull, although its tone remained firm, under the powerful support of the foreign exchange bankers' syndicate. Call money was offered at the close at 1 per cent., but there being no demand, no loans were negotiated at that figure.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for five months, and 5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days, choice single name paper, four months' acceptances, 5@6 per cent.; names of slightly inferior character, 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was firmer to-day. Sales, $83,682.85; balances, $1,000; nominally customs cash balance, $214,391.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 69¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾@69 per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53@53½.

The following is a comparative statement of the bullion movement since 1888:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Imports from Jan. 1 to date...	$70,583,708	$13,847,631	
Exports for same period.....			19,847,631
Net exports.....	$0 746,367		
Net exports to date, 1895.....		15,125,925	
Net exports to date, 1894.....		5,278,294	
Net exports to date, 1893.....		50,852,065	

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4 85 for sixty days and $4 86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4 85@4 85½ for sixty-day bills, $4 86 for demand, $4 80½ for cable transfers, and $4 87½ for commercial.

In Continental drafts were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼ for short, 5.14¾ for long; reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞; guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

Posted exchange rates were as follows: Sterling, 60 days, 4 85½; sight, 4 86½@4 87; cable, 4 86¾@4 87. Commercial bills—Sight, 4 85½@4 86; sixty days, 4 84½@4 85; ninety days, 4 83½@4 84. Francs—Sight, 5.14@5.13¾; sixty days, 5.17½@5.16¼; ninety days, 5.18¾@5.17½. Reichsmarks—Sight, 95@95⅛; sixty days, 95⅝@95½; ninety days, 96⅛@96. Guilders—Sight, 40⅜@40½; sixty days, 40⅝@40½; ninety days, 40⅞@40¾. Commercial, 50c. premium, bank, $1 50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c. premium.

Messrs. Arnold & Frothingham's statement of the International Banking Company shows a decrease in specie of $1,076,040 marks.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s, 1900, ⅛; N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st, 1½; Ga. Car. & N. 1st, 1½; Nor. Pac. 3d, c., assented, 1900, 1 1st.

DECLINED.

A., Col. & Pac. 1st, 2; St. P. of C. con. 5s, 1; Austin & N. W. 1st, 1; Tol., St. L. & K. C., 1; Rio Grande W. 1st, 1; Mo., K. & T. 2d, 1.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $1,240 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¾; $5,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107½, and $1,000 coupon, registered, at 106½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1930.....	94½	..
4s, reg., 1907.....	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907.....	107½	108½
4s, reg., 1925.....	113	113½
4s, c., 1925.....	113	113½
5s, reg., 1904.....	111	111½
5s, c., 1904.....	110	111
Currency 6s, 1898.....	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1899.....	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1900.....	100	..
Currency 6s, 1901.....	100	..
Currency 6s, 1902.....	100	..
Currency 6s, 1903.....	100	..
Currency 6s, 1904.....	100	..

In State securities $1,000 Alabama, class 5, sold at 90.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Atlantic & Pacific (two weeks of July)—			
June.....	$62,000	$60,216	$57,488
Wabash—			
Mileage.....	1,635	1,595	1,595
4 weeks July.....	341,548	346,220	309,710
Month.....	1,015,961	1,067,320	783,091
From Jan. 1.....	6,875,546	6,742,395	6,098,845
Norfolk & Western for June—			
Gross earnings.....	1,160,114	614,597	916,114
Op. expenses.....	715,538	424,959	650,618
Net earnings.....	189,576	189,806	265,496
For six months ending June 30—			
Gross earnings.....	6,964,248	4,417,471	4,855,178
Op. expenses.....	4,841,029	3,559,334	3,640,747
Net earnings.....	1,116,323	858,137	1,214,431
Rio Grande Western for June—			
Gross earnings.....	207,543	200,077	177,130
Op. expenses.....	131,803	129,593	128,119
Net earnings.....	75,740	70,511	49,011
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings.....	1,103,334	1,044,338	964,359
Op. expenses.....	724,482	646,381	937,249
Net earnings.....	382,852	248,017	27,110
From July 1—			
Gross earnings.....	2,557,354	2,189,690	2,107,318
Op. expenses.....	1,638,251	1,446,241	1,377,013
Net earnings.....	919,003	743,449	730,305
Western New-York & Pennsylvania for the quarter ending June 30—			
Gross earnings.....	736,091	815,559	653,434
Op. expenses.....	449,667	508,384	507,422
Net earnings.....	287,504	292,596	146,012
Other income.....	2,172	6,074	30
Total.....	289,676	298,670	146,042
Fixed charges.....	211,161	140,780	148,174
Surplus.....	77,515	88,890	*22,132

The general balance sheet on June 30, 1896, showed: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $51,424,067; stocks and bonds of other companies, $896,267; other permanent investments, $9,910; supplies on hand, $180,167; due by agents, $95,586; due by others, $852,908; due by open accounts, $413,051; cash on hand, $85,818; Union Terminal Railroad, $200,629; interest on equipment, $1,875; accrued, $26,500; total, $53,212,777. Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $20,000,000; funded debt, $20,000,000; loans and bills payable, $62,720; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $302,550; due for wages and supplies, $253,234; due on open accounts, $440,010; old on account, $128; Kishacoquillas Valley Railroad interest warrant, $57,000; real estate mortgages, $289,798; new equipment trust notes, $93,252; profit and loss, surplus, $1,029,029; total, $53,212,777.

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable by check, mailed to stockholders Aug. 17. Transfer books will close Aug. 8 and reopen Aug. 17.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	..	9	9½	10
Amer. Cot. Oil pf.....	41	41	41	41	+2¾	40½	41¾	60
American Express.....	109	109	107	108	..	107	110	100
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜	5¼	6	100
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.....	20	20	20	20	..	19	21	100
*American Sugar Refs.....	103⅝	104	102¾	103⅜	— ⅝	103⅜	103½	32,867
*American Sugar Refs. pf....	98	98	98	98	— ⅝	97½	98	175
American Tel. & Cable Co....	87	87	87	87	..	..	89	29
American Tobacco.....	57¾	58⅝	57⅝	58½	..	58¼	58½	2,200
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd....	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	..	11¾	11½	541
At., T. & S. F. pf., all in. pd.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜	16	16½	410
*Bay State Gas.....	17	17⅜	17	17	— 1⅛	17	17½	420
Canada Southern.....	44½	45⅜	44½	44⅝	— ⅜	44	44½	105
Canadian Pacific.....	57½	57¾	57½	57½	+ ⅜	57	57½	100
Chicago Gt. West.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	..	8⅛	100
Chicago Gas.....	52	52⅜	52	52⅛	..	52	52½	2,425
Chicago, Bur. & Q.....	64½	64½	63⅝	64⅛	— ⅝	64	64⅝	4,755
Chicago & Northwestern.....	94½	95⅜	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅝	93⅜	94⅛	725
C., M. & St. P.....	67½	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	— ½	67½	67⅝	18,215
C., M. & St. P. pf.....	123	123	123	123	..	122	124	24
Chicago, Rock Island & P....	53¼	53½	54⅜	53½	— ⅝	54⅜	53⅝	2,720
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..	23⅝	24	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..	18	18¾	25
Delaware, Lackawanna & W....	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	..	119	120	119
Del., Lack. & West.....	149¾	150	149¾	150	..	149½	150¼	350
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜	10¼	10½	2,970
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y....	92	92	92	92	..	..	..	2
General Electric.....	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛	23¾	24	1,840
Great Northern pf.....	109	109	109	109	..	108	111	100
Illinois Central.....	92½	92½	91	91½	..	90¼	92½	136
Laclede Gas.....	19½	19½	18½	18⅝	— ⅜	18	20	300
Lake Erie & West.....	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	..	61½	62	20
Lake Shore.....	142	142	142	142	— 1¼	141	144	150
Louis. & Nash.....	43¾	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛	43¾	44	1,570
Louis., N. A. & Chic.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	13½	14	100
Manhattan Con.....	88	88	85¾	86½	— 1½	86⅜	86¾	11,396
*Metropolitan Traction.....	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅜	— ⅜	89½	91¼	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	..	62	66	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..	19⅜	20	19½	20	+ ⅛	19½	20	400
*National Lead Co. pf.....	80½	82	80½	82	+1½	81	82	603
New-Jersey Central.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	..	92½	92¾	633
New-York Central.....	92⅞	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝	..	91½	93	483
New-York, Sus. & West.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛	7¼	8	105
New-York, Sus. & West. pf....	18	18	18	18	— 1	18	18½	100
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—1¼	11¾	12	420
Pacific Mail.....	18½	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛	18¾	18¾	650
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd.....	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛	10⅜	..	420
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	144	144	144	144	— 1	143	147	167
St. Paul & Omaha.....	34½	35½	34½	35½	+1½	35	36	800
Southern Pacific.....	18	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅛	18	19	325
Southern Railway pf.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	7¼	7⅝	10
Southern Railway pf.....	20¾	20⅞	20	20⅜	..	20¼	20⅝	650
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	15⅝	16	15¾	15⅝	— ⅝	15½	15⅝	1,320
Texas Pacific.....	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..	6¼	6½	50
United States Cordage pf.....	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛	7	7½	200
United States Cordage grs.....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	13½	14⅛	100
United States Express.....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½	..	40	42	4
United States Leather pf.....	47¾	48	47¾	48	..	47¾	48⅝	835
United States Rubber.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛	15¼	16¼	200
Wabash.....	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	5⅝	5¾	100
Wabash pf.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	13⅜	13⅝	200
Western Union Telegraph.....	79	79¼	78¾	78¾	..	78½	79⅛	1,342
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	7¼	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛	7	7¾	850
Total sales.....								96,095

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certfs.....	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ¼	68¾	69⅛	10,000

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s.....	$ 60	Mo, Kan & East 1st 4s.....	87¾
Atch, Tol & Pac 1st.....	29	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s.....	88
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s.....	72¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s.....	79
Atch, Top & S F 4s.....	77½	N Y Cent 1st coup.....	115⅜
Atch, Top & S F adj 4s.....	48	N Y & R beach 1st.....	102½
Austin & N W 1st.....	33	North Pacific 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented.....	32¾
Brook Ry & W Co 5s.....	86	Northern Pacific con 5s, Trust Co certfs.....	103¾
Cent of N J G M 5s.....	113½	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs.....	69⅜
Chic & North Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs.....	39	Ohio South 1st.....	80
Chi & N W coupon sold 7s.....	117	Oregon R & Nav 1st.....	105
Chi & N W S F 5s.....	103	Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs, assented.....	72¾
Chi, Bur & Pac con 5s.....	96	Rio Grande West 1st.....	68
Col, H V & Tol 5s.....	84	St L & S F 2d, Mount 1st 5s.....	99
Del, Lack & West L G.....	150	St L & S W 1st.....	70
Det, Mac & Mar L G.....	84	St L & S W 2d inc.....	25¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons coll 5s.....	101	South Pac of Cal 5s con.....	89¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s.....	85¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s.....	82½
Ill Central, West line 1st 4s.....	94	Texas & Pac 1st 5s.....	82¾
Lacledo Gas L 6s of 81.....	100	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs.....	32
Lex Av & Pav F 1st.....	113	Wabash 1st 5s.....	103¾
Long Island 1st.....	113	West Shore gtd 4s.....	101
Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st.....	94	Registered.....	101
Mo Pac 1st con 6s.....	108	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs.....	28
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s.....	28		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex...145	149	
Am. Sug. Ref. pf...170	..	
A. & T. H...54	58	
Am. Coal...116	118	
Am. Tob. pf. 95	98	
Ann Arbor... 6	9	
At. & Pac...	⅛	¼
A. Arbor pf. 19	22	
Balt. & O...15½	16	
B. & O. S. W. pf...new. 2	8	
*B'klyn Gas...79	81	
*B'klyn R.T. 20	21½	
Brunsw'k Co. ½	¾	
E. R. & P...10	18	
B., R. & P. pf...	55	
B., C. & M...	..	
C. F. & M...	3	
Cent. Pac... 13	14	
Ches. & O... 13	13¼	
Chi. & Alt...148	152	
C. & E. Ill...40½	42	
C. & E. Ill. pf. 93	98	
C. L. & W. pf 89	91	
Clev. & Pitts...	164	
Col. Coal & I. Dev...	¾	
C. H. V. & T...13½	17	
Col., H. V. & T. pf... 56	64	
Com. Cable...125	..	
Con. Coal.... 31	33	
Con. Gas Co.142½	145	
D. & R. G. pf. 41	41½	
D. M. & Ft. D.... 6	8	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf..... 50	60	
*D. S. E. & A....	3¾	4
*D. S. S. & A. pf..... 6	10	
E. & T. H. 27	30	
E. & T. H. pf. 40	50	
Erie 1st pf. 27½	29½	
Erie 2d pf. 14	..	
G. R. & W. pf.....	12	
Homestake. 34	..	
Ill. Steel Co.. 6	47	
Iowa Cent., pf. 6	7	
Iowa Cent. pf. 22	24	
Kan. & Mich. 6½	8	
K. & D. M. 2	3	
K. & D. M. pf..... 10	12	
Lac. Gas. pf. 70	80	
L. E. & W. 14½	15¾	
Long Island. 68½	71	
L., N. A. & C. 6	7	
Mar., Beach. 5	12	
Md. Coal pf. 40	55	
Mex. Cent.... 7	8	
Mex. N. stfs. ⅝	1⅛	
Minn. S. S.L. 2d pf..... 36	41	
Mich. Cent.. 92½	95	
Minn. & St. L. 17	17	
Minn. Iron.. 54	57	
Mo. Pacific.. 17	17½	
Mo., K. & T. 9½	10⅝	
Mob. & Ohio. 17	20	
*Nat. Lead.. 10¾	10¾	
Nat. L. Oil.. 14	15½	
Nat. Starch....	8	
N. S. 1st pf..	60	
N. S. 2d pf..	20	
N. Y. & Harl.. 79	81	
N. Y. & N. H.....162	164	
N. Y., C. & St. L.... 10	13¼	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 65	76	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf... 20	25	
North Am... 3¾	4¼	
Ont. Mining 11½	13	
Or. I., as. pf. ..	½	
Ore. R. & N., ass't pd. 10	18	
Penn. Coal..300	..	
Peo. & East. 4	6	
P., D. & E... 1½	2	
P., C. C. & St. L. pf... 12	12⅝	
P., C. C. & St. L. pf... 45	53	
P., F. W. & C.....162	..	
Q'silver 1½	2	
Q'silver pf.... 13	16	
Rens. & Sar. 174	180	
R., W. & O. 110	114	
St. L. S. W. 3½	3¾	
St. L. S. W. pf..... 8	9	
St. J. & G. I. ..	⅝	
St. P. & C. H. ..	22½	
St. P. & Dul. pf.....	87	
St. P. & O. pf.....107	113	
Std. & O. C. 20	34	
Std. & O. C. pf. 50	75	
Union Pac. 6¾	8	
U. P., D. & G.....	2	
U. S. Cord.. 3½	3⅝	
U. S. Cord. pf. 6½	7	
U. S. Rub. pf. 70	70½	
W. F. Ex.. 90	100	
*W. U. Beef. 6¾	8	
W. & L. E. pf..... 23½	26	

*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex...145	149	
Am. Sug. Ref. pf...170	..	
A. & T. H...54	58	
Am. Coal...116	118	
Am. Tob. pf. 95	98	
Ann Arbor... 6	9	
At. & Pac...	⅛	¼
A. Arbor pf. 19	22	
Balt. & O...15½	16	
B. & O. S. W. pf...new. 2	8	
*B'klyn Gas...79	81	
*B'klyn R.T. 20	21½	
Brunsw'k Co. ½	¾	
E. R. & P...10	18	
B., R. & P. pf...	55	
B., C. & M...	..	
C. F. & M...	3	
Cent. Pac... 13	14	
Ches. & O... 13	13¼	
Chi. & Alt...148	152	
C. & E. Ill...40½	42	
C. & E. Ill. pf..... 93	98	
C. L. & W. pf 89	91	
Clev. & Pitts...	164	
Col. Coal & I. Dev...	¾	
C. H. V. & T...13½	17	
Col., H. V. & T. pf... 56	64	
Com. Cable...125	..	
Con. Coal.... 31	33	
Con. Gas Co.142½	145	
D. & R. G. pf. 41	41½	
D. M. & Ft. D.... 6	8	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf..... 50	60	
*D. S. E. & A....	3¾	4
*D. S. S. & A. pf..... 6	10	
E. & T. H. 27	30	
E. & T. H. pf. 40	50	
Erie 1st pf. 27½	29½	
Erie 2d pf. 14	..	
G. R. & W. pf.....	12	
Homestake. 34	..	
Ill. Steel Co.. 6	47	
Iowa Cent., pf. 6	7	
Iowa Cent. pf. 22	24	
Kan. & Mich. 6½	8	
K. & D. M. 2	3	
K. & D. M. pf..... 10	12	
Lac. Gas. pf. 70	80	
L. E. & W. 14½	15¾	
Long Island. 68½	71	
L., N. A. & C. 6	7	
Mar., Beach. 5	12	
Md. Coal pf. 40	55	
Mex. Cent.... 7	8	
Mex. N. stfs. ⅝	1⅛	
Minn. S. S.L. 2d pf..... 36	41	
Mich. Cent.. 92½	95	
Minn. & St. L. 17	17	
Minn. Iron.. 54	57	
Mo. Pacific.. 17	17½	
Mo., K. & T. 9½	10⅝	
Mob. & Ohio. 17	20	
*Nat. Lead.. 10¾	10¾	
Nat. L. Oil.. 14	15½	
Nat. Starch....	8	
N. S. 1st pf..	60	
N. S. 2d pf..	20	
N. Y. & Harl.. 79	81	
N. Y. & N. H.....162	164	
N. Y., C. & St. L.... 10	13¼	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 65	76	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf... 20	25	
North Am... 3¾	4¼	
Ont. Mining 11½	13	
Or. I., as. pf. ..	½	
Ore. R. & N., ass't pd. 10	18	
Penn. Coal..300	..	
Peo. & East. 4	6	
P., D. & E... 1½	2	
P., C. C. & St. L. pf... 12	12⅝	
P., C. C. & St. L. pf... 45	53	
P., F. W. & C.....162	..	
Q'silver 1½	2	
Q'silver pf.... 13	16	
Rens. & Sar. 174	180	
R., W. & O. 110	114	
St. L. S. W. 3½	3¾	
St. L. S. W. pf..... 8	9	
St. J. & G. I. ..	⅝	
St. P. & C. H. ..	22½	
St. P. & Dul. pf.....	87	
St. P. & O. pf.....107	113	
Std. & O. C. 20	34	
Std. & O. C. pf. 50	75	
Union Pac. 6¾	8	
U. P., D. & G.....	2	
U. S. Cord.. 3½	3⅝	
U. S. Cord. pf. 6½	7	
U. S. Rub. pf. 70	70½	
W. F. Ex.. 90	100	
*W. U. Beef. 6¾	8	
W. & L. E. pf..... 23½	26	

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.....	35⅞	35½	35⅜	35¾	400
Am. Sugar Ref.....	103⅝	104	103¼	103⅝	14,200
Am. Tobacco.....	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼	300
At., T. & S. F...	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	350
Chicago Gas.....	52	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	700
C., M., St. P...	67¾	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝	1,750
Chi., Bur. & Q...	64⅜	64⅜	63¾	64	2,930
Chi., M. & St. P.	67¾	67¾	67⅛	67½	11,480
Distilling & C. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10
General Electric..	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24¼	100
Louis. & Nash....	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43½	630
Manhattan.....	87¾	88	86	88⅝	2,180
Missouri Pacific..	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	40
P. & R., 2d as.pd.	10½	10½	10½	10½	40
Pullman Palace....	171	171	170	171	50
Western Union....	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	20
Total.....					35,160

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	$10,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d..	59⅞	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	2,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113⅜	2,000
South. Ry. 5s....	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	2,000
Total.....					4,700

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda.....	.53	.53	.53	.53	800
Bed. Con. Dr. Co.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2,000
Brunswick.....	.21	.21	.21	.21	500
Gould & Curry....	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Iron Silver.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Leadville.....	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Total.....					2,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option.....	58⅝	58⅞	58⅛	58⅜	697,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The market for local stocks in Boston to-day was very quiet, and, on the whole, featureless. Montana, Tamarack, and Bay State Gas were the only stocks traded in sufficiently to make quotations, the first-named losing ⅝, to 75¾, and later recovering for some odd lots to 76¾. Tamarack was stronger, and gained 5 points, to 75, receding later to 75. Kearsarge lost ⅛, to 10, and Wolverine advanced the same amount, to 6¼. There were a few sales of Pioneer Gold Mining, which rose 1½, to 4½. These were all the sales of mining stocks.

Bay State Gas receded ¼, to 8⅝, and Dominion Coal lost fractionally, to 75. Bay State Gas 2ds were unchanged, at 64. Mexican Central 4s lost 2½, to 64½, but later rallied and closed at 65¼, ¼ above Saturday's close. There were no sales of Mexican Central stock. Home railways were dull; Albany off ½, to 203½; Boston and Maine up 1, to 152; New-York, New-Haven and Hartford lost 1, to 163½; West End Street Railway declined fractionally, to 94¾.

The Clearing House rate was ¾ per cent. and 2½ per cent. mostly the former, with New-York funds at par to ⅛ discount. The Boston bank statement showed as follows: Decrease in loans, $338,000; decrease in deposits, $865,000; decrease in legal tender and specie, $1,443,000, all but $50,000 the latter. The reserve excess is $1,576,142, a decrease of $1,096,000. The reserve in New-York is $5,612,743, a decrease of $261,257.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. B. Cordery & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City.....	22	..	22	..
Boston.....	4	4	..	..
Boston W. P.....	60	..	60	..
Brookline.....	..	4	..	..
Land Boston.....	3½	..	..	..
West End.....	1¾	1¾	1⅝	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell.....	199	200	199	..
Erie.....	35½	..	35	..
Mexican.....	..	..	65	..
New-England.....	..	..	95	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal.....	75	77¾	75	..
Dominion Coal pf.....	..	60	..	..
General Electric pf.....	..	50½	55	60
Lamson Store Service.....	17	18	17	18
Philadelphia Co.....	18½	..	18½	19½
Reece Butt. Hole.....	19½	20	19	19½
Westinghouse Electric.....	..	34	24¾	26
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 5th Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
20½ Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. P. RANDOLPH, Pres. S. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
(Limited)
26 and 28 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Sanford Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
(subject to check or on certificate).

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE E. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
Cornelius Lanston,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Katte R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
John G. Gourlie,	Alexander E. Orr,
Geo. Bliss,	Henry H. Rogers,
Calvin S. Hastings,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 18, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 29, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company property, in foreclosure of the mortgage of the United States, having been ordered by decree of April 27, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: Fifty per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is to be called for, and, is payable at either of our offices on August 11th, 1896 and all holders of such certificates of receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Upon reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be endorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY.
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 60 per cent. of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds of this company has been deposited with the Reorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement.

Notice is further given that in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, the Committee will receive deposits of bonds along the line for the purpose of bidding at the sale of the line to realize the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Instead of paying the cash bid of 3 per cent. coupon in cash, the bidder will pay 40 per cent. of the past due coupons, and agree to pay the 60 per cent. in deferred certificates, which are to be paid in the Reorganization Committee's stock.

Any depositor who is not satisfied with this will think that they will withdraw the bonds from the Mercantile Trust Company's vaults at any time within three days from date of certificate, and the payment of his certificate and the payment of $5.00 per bond for expenses incurred, as provided in the Bondholders' Agreement.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of that time the Receiver will be discharged and the deposited bonds will be returned to the depositors who will receive the same title receive the deposited bonds will be returned to the depositors who will receive the same title receive the deposited bonds will be returned to the depositors who will receive the same title receive

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Details of Offerings in the Auction Rooms.

Of the three sales advertised to be held yesterday at 111 Broadway one was adjourned for a week and two for two weeks. Auction sales of realty set down to be held to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, sale in specific performance, Herbert F. Andrews, referee, 15 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.11, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling; with carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, 605 Third Avenue, east side, 49.11½ feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 21.4½ by 75, two-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $17,198.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 168 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 75 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,474.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, John H. Judge, referee, 368-314 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 333.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, four three-story and basement brownstone-front dwellings, each 16.8 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $14,039.

By H. H. Cruix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbridge Norton, referee, 12 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.6 feet north of Clinton Place 26.8 1-8 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,588; prior mortgage, $50,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, James B. Ruffin, referee, Southern Boulevard, west side, 1,000 feet north of Columbus Street, 50.5x irregular by 50 by 98.57, two-story frame dwelling.

It is reported that Kahn & Baumann have sold for a Mrs. Carson, 1,847 Madison Avenue and 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two three-story buildings, on about $11,500; also, for a Mrs. Jacobs, 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, for $38,000, and for a Mr. Huebner, 11 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story double tenement for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 362.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue for a five-story brick flat, by Margaret E. McAllister of 1,570 Fulton Street Brooklyn; cost, $25,000.

No. 502 Fifth Avenue, by John W. Hazlett of 150 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner, directions to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 21 West Forty-ninth Street, by Anna M. Babcock of 21 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $750.

No. 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, by James W. Arthur of 125 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 484 Ninth Avenue, and 357 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Peter Callan owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and basement; cost, $75.

No. 372 Eleventh Avenue, by William Allen of forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $75.

No. 310 Eighth Avenue, by Mrs. Cooper of 271 West Forty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $75.

No. 52 Henry Street, by M. Goldeman, owner; alterations to a five-story brick tenement, &c.; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 98th St, 27.4x90. Arthur Perry, referee, to William B. Stenside; $2,250

STENSIDE AV, n w corner of Bouer Pl Place 35.1x106.4x26x123.4; Frank P. Loewood and wife to Otto T. Schmidt and another.

ROGERS PLACE, 937 and 939; Bridget Nalan to Hannah Hyman.....

NORTH half of Lot 1,083, map of Village of Makefield; Hannah Hyman to Bridget Walsh.....

SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. Rosenthal to Hannah Hyman.....

BAY ST, s s 225 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114; same to Sidney and another, executors, &c., to Adolph Brieger and wife.....

WEBSTER AV, e s 58.10 ft n of 173d St, 23x90; also s e corner of Worth Av and 173d St, 50x— to Webster Av, 150x— J. Constans Brown to Celia Lowenstein.....

116TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114; Sarah C. Brockway and others to Adolph Brieger and wife.....

SAME PROPERTY; David Quigley and wife to Adolph Brieger and wife.....

1ST AV, n s 50 ft e of Wheeler Pl Place, 28.4x90.6x28.4x92.7; Smith Phins Rand.....

LONDON, Block F, Maples estate; Hudson Lawton, referee, to Cesare Conti.....

LOT 218, Block F, Maples estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf.....

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 173d St, 50x3.5, to Worth Av, 50x4.7; Worth Av, s w corner of 173d St, 60x20.2x65x 58.5x3, to Webster Av, 45x84; Webster Av, s e corner of Warren St, 100x8, to Webster Av, 100x84; Worth Av, s e corner of Warren St, 100x8, to Webster Av, 100x84; Albert J. Constans Brown to Celia Lowenstein.....

116TH ST, s s, 200.6 ft e of 4th Av, 17.10x100.11; Rosa Rosenthaupt and another to Philip Lyons.....

MADISON AV, n w corner of 101st St, 20.11x85; James J. Frawley and another to Carl Boldemann.....

MADISON AV, 1,565 and 1,565; Julius Hohn and wife to Henrietta Spegel.....

1,565½ ST, 21 and 23; Charles G. Meeker to Charles H. Meeker.....

CLINTON ST, 87; Henry J. Wirth to Abraham Smith.....

FORSYTH ST, 127; Rhana Kohnert to Leopold Kaufman.....

KAHN PROPERTY; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Hyman Grunauer.....

26TH ST, s s, 225.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x98.9; Mary L. Brewer to Maria S. Simpson.....

ST, 438 West, and 440 and 442 West 42d St; Adam Huston to Annie Huston.....

57TH ST, 141 West; Silas Little and another to Frederick T. Mueller.....

127TH ST, 434 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Mary B. Crumbie.....

127TH ST, 430 East; same to Caroline Bloch.....

57TH ST, 18 West; Olivia M. Cutting to Barry Parish.....

124TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 33.8x 100.11; Ellen J. Bidwell and another to James M. Horton.....

104TH ST, s s, 19.3 ft w of 4th Av, 15.8x 50; Henry Harris and wife to Abraham Harris.....

LENOX AV, s e corner of 133th St, 49.11x 100; Mary H. Lester to J. J. Brown.....

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.6x100.8, William J. Turl to Margt C. Smith.....

124TH ST, 225 and 227 West; Jacob Jung and others to Mitchell Rogers.....

ST, 113 and 115 West; same to William J. Turl.....

124TH ST, 113 and 115 West; Mitchell Rogers and wife to Jacob Jung and another.....

59TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 24.2x 98.9; Theodore A. Koppe to Martha and another.....

153D ST, s s, Lot 118, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford, John F. Dowd to George L. Collins.....

LORILLARD ST, n w s, Lot 175, map by Andrew Findlay, 24.5x209.6x24.5x210; Royal S. Crane, referee, to the David Rankin Brewing Company.....

BRIDGE AV, n w s 244.7 ft s e of 170th St, 52.5x140x50x133.7; John P. Stewart and wife to Sarah A. Ide.....

JENNINGS ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 50x102; part of Lot 1, map of property of Tax Insurance; also, Lots 8, 9 and 10, and Mary B. Sherwood, 252 Ward; William H. Wrigat and wife to William J. Pragnell, one-half part.....

2,500

Recorded Leases.

CHIRNEY, Thomas and another to John Christenson; 201 West 29th St, 2 years and 10 months.....

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Annie and Edith, 23 E 11 years.....

TRUSTEES of the Sailor's Snug Harbor to Samuel Kempner; s e cor of 9th St, 227.5 ft s of University Place, 25x93.11; 20 years.....

SAME to Elias Kempner; s s of 9th St, 302.4 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11; 20 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BLISS, Clara E. to Charles H., to Charles Faulkner; s e cor 150th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, contracts.....

BRIEGER, Adolph, and wife, to Joseph S. Wood; s s of 8th Av, being east ½ Lot 354, map of Wakefield, 1 year.....

BAME, to Cornelia M. Wallace; same property east ½, 3 years.....

BERGEN, Edward, and wife, to Charles F. Hallock, Lot 179, map of "San Nest Park," 1 year.....

CONVERSE, George A., and wife to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees of George Chesterman; n w cor of Bainbridge Av and Suburban St, 8 years.....

COLLINS, George L., to John F. Dowd; s s of 153d St, Lot 118, map of lands of heirs of Thomas Bassford, Fordham, installments.....

FOSTON, James M., to Ella J. Colwell and another; s s of 124th St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 9 months.....

HAUTAU, Frederick, Jr., and wife, to the trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of 23d Ward; s s of Elton Av, at dividing line between Melrose and South Melrose, 3 years.....

HAVEY, Philip J., and wife to Elizabeth A. Clark; old Boston Turnpike Road, corner of White Plains Road; also corner of White Plains Road and Westchester Turnpike Road, indemnities, 1-3 part, 1 year.....

KARST, John D., Jr., to trustees of David Jones, deceased; 240 West 38th St, 5 years.....

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Emma Kohnert; 127 Forsyth St, installments.....

KNAUF, Charles, to Sarah M. Brown; Lot 218, block F, map of Maples estate, 5 years.....

LISK, Sarah A., to John F. Steeves; n w s of Bainbridge Av, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year.....

MUELLER, Frederick T., to Ella A. Little and Mary E. Andrews; 47th St, 141 West, 5 years.....

MILLER, Sarah, and Gustav C. Muller and wife to Anna C. L. Hassey; 341 East 20th St, 3 years.....

MILLER, Joseph A., to Peter J. Underhill; w s of Main St, 50 ft n of Fordham Av, 2 years.....

McKINNEY, Daniel A., to Howard A. Stevens; n s of 16th St, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 5 months.....

SAME to V. Everet Macy; n s of 16th St, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....

SAME to Inez L. Hedges; 227 West 16th St, 11 days.....

SAME to same; n s of 16th St, 287 ft w of 7th Av, demand.....

SAME to Augustus H. Hall and Sarah J. Billings; n s of 16th St, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.....

SAME to Alfred Gutwillig; 221 to 225 West 16th St, 3 years.....

SAME to Caroline L. Macy; n s of 16th St, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....

SAME to same; n s of 16th St, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....

PALAND, Carl, to George E. and Benjamin O. Chisolm, trustee; n w corner of Madison Av and 101st St, 5 years.....

PRAGNELL, William J., and wife to William H. Wright; s e cor Jennings St, 95.2 ft s of Union Av, 3 years.....

PICKENS, Isabella, and husband to Silas E. Mitchell; w s of Manhattan Av, 55.11 ft n of 116th St, 6 months.....

PARISH, Henry, to Olivia M. Cutting; 18 West 57th St, 3 years.....

SIMPSON, Marta S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 36th St, 235.1 ft e of 8th Av, five mortgages, 3 years.....

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Pennell and wives to German Savings Bank of New-York; s w corner of Madison Av and 106th St, 1 year.....

RICHARDSON, Emma E., to Kate Ambrose; s s of 90th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, also s s of 116th St, 156 ft e of Morningside Av East, 1 year.....

ROGERS, Minnie, to Jacob Jung and Jacob Monr; 125 West 38th St, 2 years.....

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Pennell and wives to German Savings Bank of New-York; e s of Madison Av, 26 ft s of 106th St, 1 year, (three mortgages).....

STEIN, Abraham, to Henry J. Wirth; 64 Clinton St, installments.....

SELDMAN, Herman, to Annie Gussaroff, to trustees of Samuel Willets, deceased; n s of 74th St, 575 ft e of 2d, 8 years.....

SAME to Sarah H. Powell; same property, installments.....

SAME to Mary Wieser; same property, 11 months.....

SCHWARZ, Martha, to Adolph Koppell; s s of 50th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years.....

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to Charles N. Lee and others, executors of William H. Lee; s e of 149th St, 100, 125, and 150 ft e of Brook Av, (three mortgages.) 3 years.....

SCHMID, Wilhelmina, to Adam Dennerlein; n s of 160th St, 350 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years.....

TURL, Mary C., to William J. Turl; n s of 94th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years.....

VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to Mary A. G. McLochlin; e s of Woody Creek, 50 ft n of 164th St, 3 years.....

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; 111 Chrystie St, 3 years.....

6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADEE, Frederick W., trustee, to Ernest R. Adee.....

BROWN, Harold, to Jonas Weil, and another.....

BORGSTEDE, Josephine S., to Margaretha Mohlendorf.....

COHEN, Raymund, to Joseph Wunsch.....

FISH, John B., to Lizzie Baron, (four assignments).....

FINN, Ann, to James J. Finn.....

MURRAY HILL BANK to Frederic Tredwell.....

MILLETT, Silas E., to William F. B. Redman.....

POLAND, Charles, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.....

PRAGNELL, William J., to William H. Wright.....

SHERMAN, William, and another, administrators of Helen M. Vincent, to trustees of Helen M. Vincent.....

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer.....

$1

35,000

2,600

1,100

10,000

1

4,500

1

12,000

450

13,000

4,500

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, n s, 250 ft w of Martha Av, 100x100; William F. Lawrence and another against Francis S. Eckman, and others, (foreclosure of mechan lien.)

207TH ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2; Edith N. Wharton against Thomas Higlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

237TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 10th Av, 14x102.2; Gertrude C. Lanthrop against Charles Bernard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GRAND ST, 488; William A. Sherman and another, trustees, &c., against Henriette Feinbach, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST, s s, 371 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x94.5x17x94.1; Maurice S. Bordy against Ella T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RIDGE ST, s s, 60 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Esther Herman and others, executors, &c., against Jacob Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

207TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 50x100.5; Henry Moulton against Joseph Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

122D ST, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; Matilda Weil against Henry Gans and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

157TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 2d Av, William's Bridge, 100x114; Edward Bergen against John P. Badia, owner and contractor.....

WHITEHALL ST, 55; John Murphy against David H. Decker, owner; Thomas F. Kinsella and others, contractors.....

28TH ST, 325 West Carey & Sherwood & Co., contractors.....

99TH ST, 232 and 205 West; Horace G. Booth against Mary E. Garrett, owner; James Gault, contractor.....

42D ST, 140 West; Peter J. Brennan against Standard Press Company, owner; H. M. Mackustik & Co., contractors.....

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 50x—; Berton L. Wright against Bethany Lutheran Church, owner; Gannon-Chapman Company, contractors.....

$1

2,200

2,500

28,000

2,500

2,500

26,500

1

26,500

1

21,000

1,500

1

7,500

1

1

1

1

1

2,550

30

1

8,000

2,200

1,000

100

600

1

1

1

1

1